Evans, C.
09/734460


```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:20:55 ON 13 JUN 2002
L1          5092 S ?ISOINDOLINE?/CNS
                 E SUCCINIMIDE/CN
L2          2339 S SUCCINIMIDE?/CN
L3          1247 S MALEIMIDE?/CN
                 E PHENETHYLSULFONE/CN 5


L6        148441 S ?DIMETHOXYPHENYL?/CNS
L7            26 S L6(S)?PROPIONAMIDE?/CNS


                 E STYRENE/CN 5
L14            4 S (STYRENE OR IMIDE OR AMIDE OR NITRITE OR ALKANOHYDROXAM
                 E ALKANOHYDROXAMIDE ACID/CN
                 E PHENETHYLSULFONE/CN 5


                 E THALIDOMIDE/CN 5
L18            1 S E3
                 E OXOISOINDOLINE/CN 5

L19         8706 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L7 OR L14 OR L18

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:56:49 ON 13 JUN 2002
L1          5092 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ISOINDOLINE?/CNS
L2          2339 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SUCCINIMIDE?/CN
L3          1247 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALEIMIDE?/CN
L6        148441 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?DIMETHOXYPHENYL?/CNS
L7            26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6(S)?PROPIONAMIDE?/CNS

L14            4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (STYRENE OR IMIDE OR
                 AMIDE OR NITRITE OR ALKANOHYDROXAMIDE ACID)/CN
L18            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  THALIDOMIDE/CN
L19         8706 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L7
                 OR L14 OR L18
L20       472766 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 OR STYRENE OR IMIDE
                 OR AMIDE OR NITRITE OR (2(W)6(W)(DIOXO? OR DI OXO?))(S)(O
                 XOISOINDOLINE OR AMINOISOINDOLINE OR ISOINDOLINE OR ISO
                 INDOLINE) OR SUCCINIMIDE OR MALEIMIDE OR ALKANOHYDROXAMIC
                  OR ALKANO HYDROXAMIC OR OXOISOINDINE
L21           10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHENETHYLSULFONE OR
                 PHENETHYLSULPHONE OR PHENETHYL(W)(SULFONE OR SULPHONE)
L22          247 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L20 OR L21 OR THALIDOMI
                 DE OR (3(W)4(W)(DIMETHOXY? OR DI(W)(METHOXY? OR OME))(S)P
                 ROPIONAMIDE?) OR OXO ISOINDINE) AND (ATHEROSCLER? OR
                 ARTERIOSCLER? OR ARTER###(5A)(DISEAS? OR DISORDER) OR
                 RESTENOSIS)(5A)(TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT? OR
                 CONTROL?)
L23           26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND ADMIN?


=> d 1-26 .bevstr

L23  ANSWER 1 OF 26  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:332068  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          136:335235
TITLE:                    Methods of treating vascular diseases
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characterized by nitric oxide insufficiency

INVENTOR(S): Loscalzo, Joseph; Vita, Joseph A.; Loberg, Michael D.; Worcel, Manuel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitromed, Inc., USA; Trustees of Boston University

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002034303	A1	20020502	WO 2001-US14245	20010502

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

WO 2001035961	A1	20010525	WO 2000-US29528	20001027

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2000-697317	A	20001027
	WO 2000-US29528	W	20001027
	US 1999-162230P	P	19991029
	US 2000-179020P	P	20000131

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:335235

AB The present invention provides methods of treating or preventing vascular diseases caused by nitric oxide (NO) insufficiency. The methods encompass **administering** a compn. comprising an antioxidant, a compd. to treat cardiovascular diseases, a nitrosated compd., a compd. that donates, transfers or releases NO, or is a NO synthase substrate, or endogenously stimulates NO synthesis, or stimulates levels of endothelium derived relaxing factor. In the said compn., a hydralazine compd. may be an antioxidant, isosorbide mono-or dinitrate may be the compd. to donate, transfer, release, or stimulate endogenous NO synthesis. The isosorbide may also elevate endogenous levels of endothelium-derived relaxing factor, or be a NO synthase substrate and angiotensin enzyme inhibitor may be nitrosated compd. Disclosed in the invention is also a method to treat, or prevent Reynaud's syndrome by **administering** a therapeutically effective amt. of an antioxidant, a NO donor, a nitrosated compd. and novel sustained-release formulations (e.g. a transdermal patch).

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR

THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:452859 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:51096
TITLE: Compositions for the **prevention** and **treatment** of **atherosclerosis** and **restenosis**
INVENTOR(S): Zeldis, Jerome B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Celgene Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001043743	A1	20010621	WO 2000-US33708	20001213
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002054899	A1	20020509	US 2000-734460	20001211

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-170820P P 19991215

AB Methods and compns. for the prevention and **treatment** of all forms of **atherosclerosis** are described. **Administration** of compds. such as **thalidomide**, its analogs, hydrolysis products, metabolites, derivs. and precursors as well as addnl. compds. capable of inhibiting tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. (TNF-.alpha.) are used in the invention. Also disclosed is the coating of prosthetic devices, such as stents, with the compds. of the invention for the **prevention** and/or **treatment** of **restenosis**. Tablets contained 1-oxo-2-(**2,6-dioxopiperidin**-3-yl)-4-**aminoisoindoline** 50.0, lactose 50.7, wheat starch 7.5, PEG-6000 5.0, talc 5.0, and Mg stearate 1.8 and water qs.

IT **50-35-1**, **Thalidomide** **50-35-1D**, **Thalidomide**, analogs **50-35-1D**, derivs. **100-42-5D**, **Styrene**, derivs. **220460-55-9D**, derivs. **220460-63-9D**, derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. for **prevention** and **treatment** of **atherosclerosis** and **restenosis**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:64130 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:136655
TITLE: Methods for preparing human neuroendocrine cells secreting therapeutically effective levels of lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) and their use in therapy
INVENTOR(S): Thigpen, Anice E.; Lane, Steven B.; Becker, Thomas C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Betagene, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 161 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001005943	A2	20010125	WO 2000-US19047	20000713
WO 2001005943	A3	20010719		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-143927P P 19990714

AB The invention provides methods, compns., kits and devices comprising engineered neuroendocrine cells that secrete therapeutically effective levels of lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). Methods of using such cells in various diagnostic and therapeutic embodiments are also provided, including effective **treatment** of LCAT deficiencies, such as **atherosclerosis**, using surprisingly low cell doses and prognostic assay methods.

L23 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25782 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:80821
TITLE: Method using a RXR-selective retinoid for **preventing** onset of **restenosis** after angioplasty
INVENTOR(S): Chandraratna, Roshantha A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan Sales, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 425,558.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6172115	B1	20010109	US 1998-5897	19980112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-16404 A3 19930211
US 1995-425558 A2 19950420
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:80821
GI

/ Structure 1 in file .gra /

AB A method is provided for **preventing** or reducing the risk of **restenosis** following angioplasty by **administering** a retinoid, e.g. an RXR-selective retinoid, e.g. I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters and **amides** thereof.
REFERENCE COUNT: 108 THERE ARE 108 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:709344 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:25720
TITLE: Bradykinin B1 receptor mediates inhibition of neointima formation in rat artery after balloon angioplasty
AUTHOR(S): Agata, Jun; Miao, Robert Q.; Yayama, Katsutoshi; Chao, Lee; Chao, Julie
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, 29425-2211, USA
SOURCE: Hypertension (2000), 36(3), 364-370
CODEN: HPRTDN; ISSN: 0194-911X
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We evaluated the effects of the kallikrein-kinin system on the proliferation and migration of primary cultured vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) in vitro and neointima formation in balloon-injured rat carotid arteries in vivo. In cultured rat VSMCs, tissue kallikrein inhibited cell proliferation, and this inhibitory effect was blocked by Sar-Tyr-Aca(.epsilon.)-Lys [D-.beta.Nal7,Ile8]-des-Arg9-bradykinin, a bradykinin B1 receptor antagonist, and by icatibant, a bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist. Platelet-derived growth factor significantly increased the expression of the B1 receptor but not the B2 receptor in VSMCs. Platelet-derived growth factor-induced cell migration was significantly attenuated by des-Arg9-bradykinin and to a lesser degree by bradykinin. Endogenous B1 receptor mRNA increased in rat carotid arteries after balloon angioplasty. After local delivery of adenovirus carrying the human tissue kallikrein gene into the rat carotid artery, we obsd. a 54% redn. in the intima/media ratio at the injured site compared with the control ratio. **Administration** of the B1 receptor antagonist via minipumps blocked the protective effect of kallikrein and partially reversed the intima/media ratio toward the control ratio. Kallikrein gene delivery results in the regeneration of endothelium compared with the control groups, and the B1 receptor antagonist abolished this effect. **Nitrite**/nitrate, cGMP, and cAMP levels in balloon-injured arteries significantly increased after kallikrein

gene delivery, whereas the B1 receptor antagonist abolished these increases. These results indicate that the B1 receptor contributes to the redn. of neointima formation via the promotion of reendothelialization and inhibition of VSMC proliferation and migration through NO-cGMP and cAMP signaling pathways. This study provides significant implications in **treating restenosis** after revascularization.

IT **14797-65-0, Nitrite,** biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(bradykinin B1 receptor mediates kallikrein gene therapy inhibition of neointima formation in rat artery after balloon angioplasty and signaling therein)

REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553450 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:182966
TITLE: Novel methods of imaging and treatment with targeted compositions
INVENTOR(S): Ungr, Evan C.; Wu, Yunqiu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 211 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000045856	A2	20000810	WO 2000-US2620	20000202
WO 2000045856	A3	20010215		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1146911	A2	20011024	EP 2000-914480	20000202
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-243640 A 19990203
WO 2000-US2620 W 20000202

AB Novel ultrasound methods comprising **administering** to a patient a targeted vesicle compn. which comprises vesicles comprising a lipid, protein or polymer, encapsulating a gas, in combination with a targeting ligand, and scanning the patient using ultrasound. The scanning may comprise exposing the patient to a first type of ultrasound energy and then interrogating the patient using a second type of ultrasound energy. The targeting ligand preferably targets tissues, cells or receptors, including myocardial cells, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, tumor cells and the

glycoprotein GPIIbIIIa receptor. The methods may be used to detect a thrombus, enhancement of an old or echo genic thrombus low concns. of vesicles and vesicles targeted to tissues, cells or receptors.

IT **6066-82-6**, N-Hydroxysuccinimide
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(ultrasound imaging and treatment with targeted compns.)

L23 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:260484 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:288775
TITLE: Methods for identifying inhibitors of post-Amadori advanced glycation endproduct (AGE) formation, inhibiting oxidative modification of proteins, and **treating** lipid peroxidation and **atherosclerosis**
INVENTOR(S): Baynes, John; Onorato, Joelle; Thorpe, Suzanne; Khalifah, Raja; Hudson, Billy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansas University Medical Center, USA; University of South Carolina
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 156 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000022094	A2	20000420	WO 1999-US23702	19991008
WO 2000022094	A3	20010222		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-103795P P 19981009
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:288775
AB Compns. and methods are provided for modeling post-Amadori AGE formation and the identification and characterization of effective inhibitors of post-Amadori AGE formation, and such identified inhibitor compns. Also provided are methods to treat or prevent oxidative modification of proteins, including LDL, to treat or prevent lipid peroxidn., and to **treat** or **prevent** **atherosclerosis**, comprising **administering** an amt. effective of one of the compds. of the invention to treat or prevent the disorder. Inhibitors of the invention include benzene and pyridine derivs, e.g. pyridoxamine.

L23 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:155196 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:189670
TITLE: Method for **preventing** onset of **restenosis** after angioplasty employing an RXR-specific retinoid and a PPAR.gamma.

ligand
INVENTOR(S): Nagpal, Sunil; Chandraratna, Roshantha A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan Sales, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6034110	A	20000307	US 1998-5790	19980112

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:189670
GI

/ Structure 2 in file .gra /

AB A method is provided for **preventing** or reducing the risk of **restenosis** following angioplasty by **administering** a retinoid, e.g. an RXR-selective retinoid such as I and a PPAR.gamma. specific ligand or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester or **amide** thereof.
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:34735 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:88162
TITLE: Methods and compositions using antibiotic and antimicrobial compounds for treatment of disorders associated with chlamydial and similar bacterial infection
INVENTOR(S): Baumgart, Karl William; Borody, Thomas Julius
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000001378	A1	20000113	WO 1999-AU528	19990630
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9945919	A1	20000124	AU 1999-45919	19990630

EP 1093363 A1 20010425 EP 1999-928901 19990630
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1998-4376 A 19980630
WO 1999-AU528 W 19990630

AB Methods and pharmaceutical compns. are provided for the treatment or prevention of conditions assocd. with infection by Chlamydia species or similar susceptible microorganisms. The methods comprise the **administration** of an effective amt. of at least two different antibiotics or antimicrobial agents selected from the group consisting of tetracyclines, macrolides, quinolones, chloramphenicol, rifamycins, sulfonamides, co-trimoxazole and oxazolidinones. Compns. of the invention comprise at least two antibiotics or antimicrobial agents selected from the group consisting of tetracyclines, macrolides, quinolones, chloramphenicol, rifamycins, sulfonamides, co-trimoxazole and oxazolidinones.

IT **50-35-1, Thalidomide**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibiotic and antimicrobial compds. for treatment of disorders assocd. with chlamydial and similar bacterial infection, and use with other agents)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:736469 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:332106
TITLE: **Administration** of resveratrol to **prevent** or **treat** **restenosis** following coronary intervention
INVENTOR(S): Goodman, David William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmascience Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9958119	A1	19991118	WO 1999-CA432	19990512
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6022901	A	20000208	US 1998-78300	19980513
CA 2330487	AA	19991118	CA 1999-2330487	19990512

AU 9938061	A1	19991129	AU 1999-38061		19990512
EP 1076556	A1	20010221	EP 1999-920493		19990512
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE					
US 6211247	B1	20010403	US 1999-434208		19991104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-78300	A	19980513
			WO 1999-CA432	W	19990512

AB A method for **preventing** or **treating** **restenosis** and for **preventing** the recurrence or progression of coronary heart disease is provided. The method involves **administration** of a selected active agent to a patient following coronary intervention, e.g., coronary artery bypass surgery, endarterectomy, heart transplantation, heart balloon angioplasty, atherectomy, laser ablation or endovascular stenting. The active agent comprises cis-resveratrol, trans-resveratrol, a mixt. thereof, or a pharmacol. acceptable salt, ester, **amide**, prodrug, or analog thereof. **Administration** may be e.g. oral or parenteral. Pharmaceutical compns. for use in conjunction with the therapeutic method are also provided.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:613914 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:257875
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclyl phosphotyrosine derivatives as SH2-mediated signal transduction inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Buchanan, John; Bohacek, Regine; Vu, Chi B.; Luke, George P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ariad Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 194 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9947529	A1	19990923	WO 1999-US5970		19990318
W: CA, CZ, JP, MX, RU, US					
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
CA 2319493	AA	19990923	CA 1999-2319493		19990318
EP 1064289	A1	20010103	EP 1999-912685		19990318
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
JP 2002506873	T2	20020305	JP 2000-536724		19990318
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-78412P	P	19980318
			US 1998-108084P	P	19981112
			WO 1999-US5970	W	19990318

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:257875
GI

/ Structure 3 in file .gra /

AB Heterocyclic phosphotyrosine derivs. were prepd. for inhibiting intracellular signal transduction, esp. intracellular signal transduction mediated by a PDGF receptor protein, EGF receptor protein, HER2/Neu receptor protein, fibroblast growth factor receptor protein, focal adhesion kinase protein, p130 protein, or p68 protein. For example, BOC-Tyr(PO3Bn2)-OH (BOC = tert-butoxycarbonyl; Bn = benzyl) and the thiazolylamine salt (I).cntdot.TFA (four step prepn. given) were coupled, the phosphate deprotected, the amine acylated, and the carboxylic acid deprotected to form the title compd. (II). In an assay for binding affinities to Src SH2, thirteen compds. of the invention were detd. to have IC50 values of < 50.mu.M. In an assay for binding affinities to Zap-70 SH2, fourteen compds. of the invention exhibited IC50 values of < 50.mu.M. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compns. contg. the compds. and prophylactic and therapeutic methods involving pharmaceutical and veterinary **administration** of the compds. for proliferative disease, cancer, restenosis, osteoporosis, inflammation, allergies, cardiovascular disease, or immunosuppression.

IT **128-08-5**, N-Bromosuccinimide
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant; prepn. of heterocyclyl phosphotyrosine derivs. as SH2-mediated signal transduction inhibitors)

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:1302 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:89082
TITLE: Preparation of steroidal glycosides for treatment of hypercholesterolemia and related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Dooseop
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck and Co., Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 33 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5698527	A	19971216	US 1996-688582	19960730

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:89082
GI

/ Structure 4 in file .gra /

AB Ergostanone derivs. substituted with disaccharides are cholesterol absorption inhibitors useful in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and related disorders. Steroidal glycosides I

(R1 = sugar; R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, alkoxy, **amide**, heterocycle, R3 = H, oxo; R4R5 = oxo; R4, R6 = H, OH, oxo, amine, sulfone; R4R7 = bond) were prepd. as cholesterol absorption inhibitors useful in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and related disorders. These cholesterol absorption inhibitors may be employed alone or in combination with other cholesterol lowering agents. Thus, I (R1 = .beta.-D-cellobiosyl; R2 = CH:CHCHMeCMe2; R4R5 = oxo; R3 = R6 = R7 = H) was prepd.for **treatment** of hypercholesterolemia and **atherosclerosis** and related disorders by **administering** to a mammal in combination with a therapeutically effective amt. of an agent selected from HMG-CoA reductase and synthase inhibitors, a squalene epoxidase and synthetase inhibitors, and LDL receptor inducer.

L23 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:356461 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:330797
TITLE: Preparation of steroidal glycosides for treatment of hypercholesterolemia and related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Dooseop
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck and Co., Inc., USA
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2304106	A1	19970312	GB 1996-16443	19960805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-2039P P	19950808

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:330797
GI

/ Structure 5 in file .gra /

AB Steroidal glycosides I (R1 = sugar; R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, alkoxy, **amide**, heterocycle, R3 = H, oxo; R4R5 = oxo; R4, R6 = H, OH, oxo, amine, sulfone; R4R7 = bond) were prepd. as cholesterol absorption inhibitors useful in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and related disorders. They may be employed alone or in combination with other cholesterol lowering agents. Thus, I (R1 = .beta.-D-cellobiosyl; R2 = CH:CHCHMeCMe2; R4R5 = oxo; R3 = R6 = R7 = H) was prepd. for **treatment** of hypercholesterolemia and **atherosclerosis** and related disorders by **administering** to a mammal in combination with a therapeutically effective amt. of an agent selected from HMG-CoA reductase and synthase inhibitors, a squalene epoxidase and synthetase inhibitors, and LDL receptor inducer.

L23 ANSWER 14 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:353101 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:60389
TITLE: A nitric oxide donor (spermine-nonoate) prevents the formation of neointima in rabbit carotid artery
AUTHOR(S): Yin, Z.L.; Dusting, G.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, 3052, Australia
SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology (1997), 24(6), 436-438
CODEN: CEXPB9; ISSN: 0305-1870
PUBLISHER: Blackwell
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the present study we investigated the effect of spermine diazeniumdiolate (spermine-NONOate), a nitric oxide donor, on the early development of atheroma-like lesions induced by a peri-arterial collar in rabbits. Spermine-NONOate was given locally by incorporating the compd. (1 mg/mL) into a silastic collar, which was applied on one common carotid artery of rabbit while the other carotid artery had a placebo collar (without compd.) applied. Fourteen days postimplantation, both carotid arteries were dissected free for histol. study (n = 6). After 14 days with collars, treatment with spermine-NONOate had significantly reduced (by 74%) the thickness of the neointima in comparison with the contralateral collared artery without compd. Blood pressure did not change during treatment. Nitric oxide, detected as **nitrite**, was still released from spermine-NONOate silastic collars after 14 days implantation. These results suggest that locally **administered** spermine-NONOate is effective in slowing the development of neointima in this model.

L23 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:20198 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:112956
TITLE: Aminoguanidine prevents the negative inotropy associated with rabbits on high-fat, high-cholesterol diets
AUTHOR(S): Tarr, B. D.; Fraser, B. H.; Smith, J. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT, 59802, USA
SOURCE: Pharm. Sci. (1996), 2(8), 379-382
CODEN: PHSCFB; ISSN: 1356-6881
PUBLISHER: Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Nitric oxide appears to play a key role in many pathophysiol. cardiovascular events, including coronary artery disease and cardiac dysfunction. The purpose of this study was to det. if chronic **administration** of aminoguanidine, an inhibitor of inducible nitric oxide synthase, can prevent the neg. inotropic effects present in high-fat, high-cholesterol dieted rabbits. New Zealand white rabbits were fed either normal rabbit chow or rabbit chow supplemented with 3% peanut oil, 3% coconut oil, and 0.5% cholesterol for 18 wk. Some rabbits of each diet group were also concurrently given aminoguanidine hemisulfate in their drinking water at 1 mg mL-1. Total serum cholesterol and triglycerides were

monitored throughout the study. After 18 wk, the serum **nitrite**/nitrate levels were measured and the cardiac contractile functions were evaluated both pre-ischem. and post-ischem. using the Langendorff prepn. Pre-ischemic cardiac function significantly decreased in the high fat, high cholesterol dieted rabbit group when compared with normal animals. The serum **nitrite**/nitrate levels were also elevated in the high-fat, high-cholesterol group. Aminoguanidine treatment of the rabbits fed a high-fat, high-cholesterol diet tended to reduce serum **nitrite**/nitrate levels and this decrease seemed to be related to an increase in rate-pressure products. Post-ischemic cardiac function was not altered by aminoguanidine. This study demonstrates that chronic **administration** of aminoguanidine hemisulfate, an inducible isoform of nitric oxide synthase inhibitor, reduces serum **nitrite**/nitrate levels and is able to prevent the neg. inotropic effects present in the rabbits on a high-fat, high-cholesterol diet.

L23 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:938559 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:791
TITLE: Preparation of 3-(phenylthiomethyl) **styrenes** and artery intimal thickening inhibitors containing them
INVENTOR(S): Shimokawa, Hiroaki; Shiraishi, Tadayoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanegafuchi Chemical Ind, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07233055	A2	19950905	JP 1994-25609	19940223

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:791
GI

/ Structure 6 in file .gra /

AB Claimed are prophylactic and therapeutic agents for arterial intimal thickening contg. the title compds. I [X = H, OR5 (R5 = C1-3 alkyl), C1-5 alkyl, NO2, amino, OH, halo, CO2R6 (R6 = C1-3 alkyl); R1 = H, C1-3 alkyl, COR7 (R7 = Ph, C1-3 alkyl); R2 = H, C1-5 alkyl; R3 = CO2R8 (R8 = H, C1-4 alkyl), amido; R4 = cyano, SO2R9 (R9 = C1-4 alkyl); R3R4 may COYCHR10CH2, COYCH2CHR10 (R10 = H, C1-4 alkyl; Y = O, NH), CONPhNHCO; n = 1-5 when X = halo, n = 1 when X .noteq. H; m = 0-3] or their salts as active ingredients. The agents are esp. useful for **prevention** and **therapy** of **restenosis** of the coronary artery after PTCA. ST 638 [.alpha.-cyano-3-ethoxy-4-hydroxy-5-(phenylthiomethyl)cinnamide] (prepn. given) significantly suppressed IL-1-induced intimal thickening of the coronary artery in pig. LD50 value of ST 638 **administered** p.o. or i.p. to mice was .gtoreq.1000 mg/kg. Capsules contg. ST 638 were also formulated.

L23 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:934132 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:322122
TITLE: Use of nitric oxide-releasing polymers to **treat restenosis** and related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Keefer, Larry K.; Hutsell, Thomas C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA; Comedicus, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9524908	A1	19950921	WO 1995-US3040	19950309
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5650447	A	19970722	US 1994-214372	19940317
AU 9519889	A1	19951003	AU 1995-19889	19950309
AU 698525	B2	19981029		
EP 752866	A1	19970115	EP 1995-912871	19950309
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10502905	T2	19980317	JP 1995-524103	19950309

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1994-214372 A 19940317
US 1992-935565 A2 19920824
US 1993-121169 A2 19930914
WO 1995-US3040 W 19950309

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:322122

AB Methods of amelioration, **treatment**, and **prevention** for **restenosis** and related disorders involve the **administration** of NO via a polymer to which is bound a NO-releasing N2O2 functional group or a compd. contg. a NO-releasing N2O2 functional group. A preferred delivery means is coated with a NO-releasing polymer, which may be biodegradable, and enables the controllable and predictable release of NO to a given site. Thus, chloromethylated polystyrene (contg. 1% divinylbenzene units) was reacted with N-propyl-1,3-propanediamine (80% substitution) and then with NO (5 atm, 3 days); .apprx.33% of the amino side chains became attached to N2O2- under these conditions. This polymer, placed in buffer contg. a preconstricted aortic ring, induced relaxation of the ring.

L23 ANSWER 18 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:400902 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:902
TITLE: Therapeutic-binding protein conjugate for inhibitor of vascular smooth muscle cells

INVENTOR(S): Kunz, Lawrence Leroy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neorx Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9407529	A1	19940414	WO 1992-US8220	19920925
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
EP 752885	A1	19970115	EP 1994-911762	19920925
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
US 6251920	B1	20010626	US 1998-82643	19980521
US 6262079	B1	20010717	US 1999-306606	19990506
US 6268390	B1	20010731	US 1999-470662	19991222
US 2002013275	A1	20020131	US 2001-910388	20010720
US 2002040064	A1	20020404	US 2001-910387	20010720

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1991-767254	A2	19910927
WO 1992-US8220	W	19920925
US 1993-11669	B2	19930128
US 1993-61714	B2	19930513
US 1993-62451	B2	19930513
US 1994-241844	B2	19940512
US 1994-242161	A2	19940512
US 1995-389712	A1	19950215
US 1995-450793	A1	19950525
US 1995-486334	A3	19950607
US 1998-82643	A1	19980521
US 1998-113733	A1	19980710
US 1999-470662	A1	19991222

AB Methods are provided for inhibiting stenosis following vascular trauma or disease in a mammalian host, comprising **administering** to the host a therapeutically effective dosage of a therapeutic conjugate contg. a vascular smooth muscle binding protein that assocs. in a specific manner with a cell surface of the vascular smooth muscle cell, coupled to a therapeutic agent that inhibits a cellular activity of the muscle cell. Prepn. and testing of Roridin A-monoclonal antibody conjugates is described.

IT **6066-82-6**, N-Hydroxysuccinimide
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with Roridin A hemisuccinic acid)

L23 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:331126 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:331126
TITLE: Transdermal therapeutic system for **administration** of nitric oxide
INVENTOR(S): Herrmann, Fritz; List, Neuwied
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LTS Lohmann Therapie-Systeme GmbH und Co KG., Germany
SOURCE: Ger., 5 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4305881	C1	19940303	DE 1993-4305881	19930226
WO 9418966	A1	19940901	WO 1994-EP327	19940205

W: CA, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1993-4305881 19930226
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:331126
AB NO is **administered** transdermally, e.g. for treatment of circulatory disorders, by application of a device contg. a substance which is converted metabolically to NO in humans and animals, e.g. arginine or an arginine deriv., a furoxan, a sydnonimine, an S-nitrosothiol, Na nitroprusside, nitrosoiron(II) sulfate, or [R1R2NN(O-)N:O]x Mx+ (R1, R2 = C1-12 alkyl, or R1NR2 = pyrrolidino, piperidino, piperazino, morpholino; Mx+ = cation with valence x), provided the substance is not molsidomine or a **nitrite** or nitrate ester (no data).

L23 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:236186 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:236186
TITLE: Use of pyridoxine derivatives in the **prevention** and **treatment** of hyperlipidemia and **atherosclerosis**
INVENTOR(S): Speck, Ulrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 156,990, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5288716	A	19940222	US 1989-365935	19890615
DE 3705549	A1	19880901	DE 1987-3705549	19870218
US 6066659	A	20000523	US 1993-135523	19931012

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1987-3705549 19870218
US 1988-156990 19880218
US 1989-365935 19890615
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:236186
GI

/ Structure 7 in file .gra /

AB Pyridoxine derivs. I [R1 = H; R2 = NR3R4, NHCHR5R6; R1R2 = :NCHR5R6; R3, R4 = H, (substituted) C1-6 alkyl, C2-6 alkenyl, (substituted) C6-14 aryl; R5, R6 = substituents on a natural amino acid, amine, or resp. **amide**; X = H, C(:O)R3, PO4H2; some restrictions

apply] and their salts may be **administered** for **prevention** of **atherosclerosis** or for **treatment** of hyperlipidemia or **atherosclerosis**. Thus, a pyridoxamine deriv. (not specified; dose equimolar to 79 mg pyridoxine/kg) decreased the serum total cholesterol and LDL + VLDL cholesterol levels in hypercholesteremic rats by 23 and 32%, resp., after 12 wk of treatment; similar treatment of rabbits decreased the total lipid, cholesterol, triglyceride, and Ca contents of the aorta by 15, 21, 15, and 24%, resp., after 10 wk. Condensation of pyridoxal with EtNH2, followed by hydrogenation over Pd/C, yielded N-ethylpyridoxamine; other pyridoxal derivs. were prepd. similarly and acylated or converted to Schiff bases. Buccal tablets weighing 301.5 mg were prepd. from a mixt. contg. pyridoxal Mg phosphate 1000, lactose 3000, and Mg stearate 15 g.

L23 ANSWER 21 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:116755 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:116755
TITLE: Use of 4-(4-chlorophenylsulfonylcarbamoyl)benzoyl-L-valyl-L-proline 1(RS)-(1-trifluoroacetyl-2-methylpropyl)**amide** in the treatment of vascular diseases
INVENTOR(S): Mehta, Jawehar Lal; Saldeen, Tom Gustave Per; Nichols, Wilmer Wayne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9222309	A1	19921223	WO 1992-GB1087	19920617
W: AU, CA, FI, JP, NO				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
CA 2111846	AA	19921223	CA 1992-2111846	19920617
AU 9219007	A1	19930112	AU 1992-19007	19920617
AU 667307	B2	19960321		
EP 589937	A1	19940406	EP 1992-911644	19920617
EP 589937	B1	20000315		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
JP 06508826	T2	19941006	JP 1992-510795	19920617
AT 190493	E	20000415	AT 1992-911644	19920617
ES 2142825	T3	20000501	ES 1992-911644	19920617
NO 9304689	A	19931217	NO 1993-4689	19931217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1991-13164 A	19910618
			WO 1992-GB1087 A	19920617

AB The title compd. (I), as an elastase inhibitor, or acceptable salt is used to treat vascular diseases in which neutrophils are involved, e.g., cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial ischemia, cerebrovascular diseases such as stroke, etc. I Na salt in phosphate-buffered saline **administered** at 5 mg/kg/h results in a significantly lower amt. of leukocyte accumulation in the myocardium in a dog reperfusion model. An injectable soln. contains I Na salt 10.0, Na2HPO4.7H2O 11.97, NaH2PO4.H2O 0.74, NaCl 4.50 mg, water for injection to 1.0 mL, adjusted to pH 7.0-7.5.

L23 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:604860 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:204860
TITLE: Bleeding time and antiplatelet agents in normal volunteers
AUTHOR(S): Pogliani, E. M.; Fowst, C.; Bregani, R.; Corneo, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Intern. Med., S. Gerardo Hosp., Monza, Italy
SOURCE: Int. J. Clin. Lab. Res. (1992), 22(1), 58-61
CODEN: ICLREA; ISSN: 0940-5437
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Clin. trials have shown that antiplatelet agents are effective in the **prevention** of thrombosis in **arterial diseases** and increase bleeding time. To compare the effects of three such drugs [acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) at two dose levels, ticlopidine and indobufen] on bleeding time, the authors performed a randomized cross-over study on 12 normal subjects. All received the four treatments (ASA 300 mg daily and 500 mg twice daily, ticlopidine 250 mg twice daily and indobufen 200 mg twice daily, each for 6 days plus one dose on day 7) in a sequential manner with a washout period of 15 days between the treatments. Bleeding time was measured using a Surgicut device (Ortho, Milan, Italy) before treatment, 2 and 24 h after the first **administration**, and before and 2, 24, 48 and 72 h after the last **administration**. ASA (at both doses) and indobufen quickly induced a significant prolongation of bleeding time, but the effect of indobufen soon wore off after the treatment was stopped, unlike that of ASA. In contrast, ticlopidine treatment prolonged bleeding time only after the first 24 h, and after 7 days the mean value was significantly higher than with ASA (both doses) and indobufen. This significant difference in bleeding time between ticlopidine and the other drugs was still present 48 h after the end of treatment.

IT **63610-08-2**, Indobufen
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antithrombotic activity of, in humans)

L23 ANSWER 23 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:231929 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:231929
TITLE: Preparation of pyrazolyl- and thiazolylabietic acid **amides** as anticholesteremics
INVENTOR(S): Yoshikuni, Yoshiaki; Chokai, Shoichi; Fujita, Ikuo; Ozaki, Takayuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shinyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3704404	A1	19870820	DE 1987-3704404	19870212

DE 3704404	C2	19910307		
JP 62190169	A2	19870820	JP 1986-31585	19860215
JP 05074588	B4	19931018		
JP 62190177	A2	19870820	JP 1986-31586	19860215
JP 06006580	B4	19940126		
GB 2186575	A1	19870819	GB 1987-3529	19870216
GB 2186575	B2	19891108		
FR 2598413	A1	19871113	FR 1987-1924	19870216
FR 2598413	B1	19900323		
US 4755523	A	19880705	US 1987-15287	19870217

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-31585 19860215
JP 1986-31586 19860215

GI

/ Structure 8 in file .gra /

AB The title compds. [I; R = H, alkyl, Ph, HO2CCH2; R1-R4 = H; R1R2, R3R4 = bond; X = R5N, S; R5 = H, alkyl (un)substituted Ph] were prepd. as hypocholesterolemics, useful in the **treatment** of **arteriosclerosis**. .DELTA.8-Dehydroabietic acid in refluxing C6H6 was treated with SOCl2 for 2 h. The resulting acid chloride was amidated with 1-phenyl-5-aminopyrazole in dioxane contg. Et3N to give 70% 1-phenyl-5-(.DELTA.8-dehydroabietoylamino)pyrazole. I reduced serum cholesterol when **administered** orally to rats and mice.

L23 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:57471 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:57471
TITLE: Carboxylic acid derivatives with therapeutic properties
INVENTOR(S): Leigh, Thomas; Thorp, Jeffrey M.; Waring, Wilson S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
SOURCE: Brit., 18 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1121722		19680731	GB	19660331

AB Carboxylic acid derivs., and their esters and **amides**, are prepd. and used to reduce the concn. of cholesterol and triglycerides in blood serum and fibrinogen in blood plasma, in the **treatment** of coronary **artery disease** and **atherosclerosis**. Thus, 2.5 parts NaH was added to a mixt. of 20.4 parts 4-(p-chlorophenyl)phenol, and 300 parts HCONMe2, and stirred at room temp. 2 hrs. Et .alpha.-bromo-.alpha.-methylpropionate (25 parts) was added, the mixt. stirred 12 hrs. and worked up to give 4-(4-R1C6H4)C6H4XCMe2COR2 (I, R1 = Cl, R2 = OH, X = O), m. 189-90.degree.. Other I similarly prepd. were, (R1, R2, X, and m.p. given): Cl, OEt, O, 44.degree.; Cl, OMe, O, 90.degree.; Cl, OH, O, 189-90.degree.; Br, OH, O, 198-9.degree.; Br, OMe, O,

101.degree.; Br, OEt, O, 67.degree.; NO2, OH, O, 185.degree.; OMe, OH, O, 137-9.degree.; OMe, OMe, O, 89.degree.; Cl, OH, S, 129-30.degree.; Cl, OMe, S, -, (bl 166.degree.). To prep. I (X = S) the starting material, 4-(p-chlorophenyl)thiophenol, m. 150-1.degree., was prepd. from 4-(p-chlorophenyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride, m. 104-6.degree., obtained from ClSO2OH and 4-ClC6H4Ph. Other similar derivs. prepd. were, .alpha.-(2-chloro-6-phenylphenoxy)-.alpha.-methylpropionic acid, m. 134-5.degree., .alpha.-[2-chloro-4-(p-ethylphenyl)phenoxy]-.alpha.-methylpropionic acid, m. 145-6.degree., .alpha.-(2-chloro-4-phenylphenoxy)-.alpha.-methylpropionic acid, m. 109-11.degree., and methyl .alpha.-(2-chloro-4-phenylphenoxy)-.alpha.-methylpropionate, b. 162.degree.. 4,3-ClPhC6H3OCMe2CONH2, m. 119-20.degree., was prepd. from 3,4-R1ClC6H3OR2 (II, R1 = Ph, R2 = H), b. 127.degree., obtained from II (R1 = NO2, R2 = Me), m. 40-2.degree., via II (R1 = Ph, R2 = Me), b0.3 120.degree.. Also prepd. were p-ClC6H4C6H4OCHEtCO2H-p, m. 155.degree.; p-ClC6H4C6H4OCMe-EtCO2H-p, m. 168.degree., and the following I (X, R1, R2, and m.p., given): SO, Cl, OH, 134.degree.; SO2, Cl, OH, 199.degree.; O, Cl, NH2, 171.degree.; O, Cl, NMe2, 78.degree., O, Cl, NHMe, 149.degree.; O, Cl, NHCH2CO2Me, 96.degree.; O, Cl, OAl(OH)2.cntdot.H2O, -; O, Cl, ONa.0.5 H2O, -; O, Cl, O.0.5 Ca, -; O, Cl, NHCH2CO2H, 160-1.degree.; O, Cl, OCH2CH2, - (b0.1 180.degree.); O, Et, OH, 131.degree.; O, Cl, OCH2CH2NEt2.cntdot.HCl, 158-9.degree.; O, Cl, OCH2CH2NMe2.cntdot.HCl, 150-2.degree.; O, Cl, .beta.-morpholinoethylamino, 132-4.degree.; O, Cl, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 118-19.degree.; O, CF3, OH, 184-5.degree.. Also prepd. was [4-(4-ClC6H4)-C6H4OCMe2CO2CH2]2CH2, m. 93.degree.. The intermediate 4-(p-ethylphenyl)phenol, m. 151.degree., was also prepd. The products were mixed with oil, or a gum, and formed into emulsions or tablets for oral **administration**.

L23 ANSWER 25 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:3568 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:3568
TITLE: 2-Phenoxy-2-phenylthio- and -2-anilino-substituted 2-alkylideneacetic acid derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Bolhofer, William A.
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3402198	A	19680917	US 1965-499009	19651020
IL 26661	A1	19700819	IL 1966-26661	19661010
BR 6683660	A0	19731204	BR 1966-183660	19661013
NL 6614515	A	19670421	NL 1966-14515	19661014
CH 483385	A	19691231	CH 1966-483385	19661017
BE 688465	A	19670419	BE 1966-688465	19661019
DK 115767	B	19691110	DK 1966-5398	19661019
NO 119411	B	19700519	NO 1966-165211	19661019
FR 6499	M	19681202	FR 1967-6499	19670110

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1965-499009 19651020
AB XnC6H5-nAC(:CR1R2)CO2H are obtained by treating a phenol, thiophenol, or aniline with an ester of a 2-halo-2-alkylideneacetic

acid in the presence of a base followed by hydrolysis of the intermediate ester to the desired carboxylic acid. Thus, 41.5 g. H2C:CBrCO2Me, 31 g. p-ClC6H4OH, 35 g. anhyd. K2CO3 stirred 5 hrs. at 55-60.degree. with 100 ml. HCONMe2 and the mixt. poured into H2O, the oily product extd. with Et2O and the ext. washed with cold 2.5% aq. NaOH and with H2O, dried over MgSO4, and the oily residue on evapn. distd., gave 12.2 g. p-Cl-C6H4OC(:CH2)CO2Me (I), b0.5 100-10.degree.. I boiled 10 min. in 50 ml. MeOH contg. 6.1 g. KOH and the cooled soln. dild. with 200 ml. H2O, acidified, and the oily product extd. with Et2O yielded 2 g. p-ClC6H4OC(:CH2)CO2H, m. 81-3.degree.. The products are cholesterol- and triglyceride-lowering agents which have application in the **treatment** of **atherosclerosis**. A suitable unit dosage form can be **administered** by mixing 20 mg. of the compd. or a suitable acid addn. salt, ester, or **amide** with 117 mg. lactose and 6 mg. Mg stearate and enclosing the 200 mg. mixt. in a No. 1 gelatin capsule.

L23 ANSWER 26 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:32461 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:32461
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:5772c-e
TITLE: Adsorption of cholesterol on ion exchangers
AUTHOR(S): Chumburidze, B. I.
SOURCE: Issled. Svoistv Ionoobmen. Materialov, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Inst. Fiz. Khim. (1964) 120-5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The most adequate resins for adsorbing cholesterol (I) for biol. purposes were the following anion exchangers: AN-23-Cl or "Cholestesorb A-1" (II), the Cl form of an exchanger based on vinylpyridine and divinylbenzene; EDE-10P-Cl or Cholestesorb A-2 (III) an exchanger based on polyethylene polyamine-epichlorohydrin, contg. secondary and tertiary amines and quaternary ammonium bases; AB-17-Cl or Cholestesorb A-3 (IV), a strongly basic anion exchanger based on **styrene**-divinylbenzene, contg. active groups of quaternary ammonium bases. The expts. in vivo were performed on dogs by **administering** 0.125 g. exchanger/kg. body wt. each 12 hrs. The concn. change of I in the blood was detd. at intervals of 2-3 days during 20 days. With IV the I level began to decrease after 4-5 days and attained a const. value after .apprx.12 days (av. decrease 18.33%). With 0.22 g. II/kg., the decrease of the I level began after 3 days and attained a min. value (44.25%) after 9-12 days. The coeff. of esterification and the concn. of lecithin did not change during the **administration** of the exchanger. These prepns. may be useful in the **treatment** of **arteriosclerosis**. III was also **administered** to rabbits, 0.25 g./kg. daily, simultaneously with 0.3 g. I/kg., during 40 days. The prepn. first hampers the development of hypercholesterolemia, and subsequently decreases the concn. of I. No toxic action was observed.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:20:44 ON 13 JUN 2002)

L1 5092 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ISOINDOLINE?/CNS
L2 2339 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SUCCINIMIDE?/CN
L3 1247 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON MALEIMIDE?/CN
L6 148441 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?DIMETHOXYPHENYL?/CNS

L7 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L6(S)?PROPIONAMIDE?/CNS

L14 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (STYRENE OR IMIDE OR AMIDE OR NITRITE OR ALKANOHYDROXAMIDE ACID)/CN
L18 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON THALIDOMIDE/CN
L19 8706 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L7 OR L14 OR L18
L20 472766 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 OR STYRENE OR IMIDE OR AMIDE OR NITRITE OR (2(W)6(W)(DIOXO? OR DI OXO?))(S)(OXOISOINDOLINE OR AMINOISOINDOLINE OR ISOINDOLINE OR ISO INDOLINE) OR SUCCINIMIDE OR MALEIMIDE OR ALKANOHYDROXAMIC OR ALKANO HYDROXAMIC OR OXOISOINDINE
L21 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON PHENETHYLSULFONE OR PHENETHYLSULPHONE OR PHENETHYL(W)(SULFONE OR SULPHONE)
L27 517 SEA (L20 OR L21 OR THALIDOMIDE OR (3(W) 4(W)(DIMETHOXY? OR DI(W)(METHOXY? OR OME))(S) PROPIONAMIDE?) OR OXO ISOINDINE)(L)(ATHEROSCLER? OR ARTERIOSCLER? OR ARTER###(5A)(DISEAS? OR DISORDER) OR RESTENOSIS)(5A)(TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT? OR CONTROL?)
L28 128 SEA L27(L) ADMIN?
L29 60 SEA L28(L)(MOUTH OR PER OS OR ORAL?)
L30 57 DUP REM L29 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-280896 [32] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-082645
TITLE: New N-(N-(aryl)-phenylglycyl)-aminoacid **amide** derivatives, are factor Xa inhibitors useful for treating e.g. thrombo-embolic disease, deep vein thrombosis, embolism, restenosis, cancer, arteriosclerosis or inflammation.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): CAPPI, M W; ECKL, R; FUCHS, T; SCHABBERT, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MORP-N) MORPHOCHEM AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002016312	A2	20020228	(200232)*	GE	44

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

DE 10041402 A1 20020314 (200232)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002016312	A2	WO 2001-EP9753	20010823
DE 10041402	A1	DE 2000-10041402	20000823

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10041402 20000823

AN 2002-280896 [32] WPIDS
AB WO 200216312 A UPAB: 20020521
NOVELTY - N-(N-(Aryl)-phenylglycyl)-aminoacid **amide** derivatives (I) are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Dipeptide **amide** derivatives of formula (I) and their salts, solvates and hydrates are new.

X = Cl, Br or R1-N=C(NH2)-;

R1 = H, OH, COOR1, alkyl, aralkyl, aralkyloxy or heteroalkyl (e.g. alkyloxy, acyl or acyloxy);

R2 = alkyl, heteroalkyl, carbocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or aralkyl;

Ar = arylene, heteroarylene, heteroarylalkylene or aralkylene (where X is bonded directly to the aromatic ring system);

R3 = H, alkyl, heteroalkyl or aralkyl;

R4 = alkyl (optionally substituted (os) by one or more OH or NH2); heteroalkyl, carbocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or aralkyl (all os by one or more of alkyl, heteroalkyl (e.g. alkyloxy, acyl or acyloxy), carbocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or aralkyl); or OH or glycosyloxy;

n = 0-5;

R5 = H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, carbocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or aralkyl;

R6, R7 = H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, carbocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl (e.g. aryl-heterocycloalkyl), aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroarylalkyl (all os by one or more of alkyl, heteroalkyl (e.g. alkyloxy, acyl or acyloxy), carbocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, aralkyl, OH or NH2);

or NR6R7 = heterocycloalkyl ring system (especially aryl-heterocycloalkyl such as aryl-piperazinyl), os by one or more of alkyl, heteroalkyl (e.g. alkyloxy, acyl or acyloxy), carbocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, aralkyl, OH or NH2;

R8 = H, alkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or aralkyl; and

or R5 + R8 = group completing a heterocycloalkyl ring system.

ACTIVITY - Anticoagulant; thrombolytic; vasotropic; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; cerebroprotective; antianginal.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Factor Xa inhibitor. (I) have IC50 values of 1-1000 nM for the inhibition of factor Xa (no specific values for individual compounds given in the source material).

USE - (I) are factor Xa inhibitors, used for the **treatment** and/or prophylaxis of thromboembolic **diseases**, **arterial** restenosis, blood poisoning, cancer or acute inflammation (or similar factor Xa-mediated diseases) or as an adjunct in vascular surgery (all claimed). In particular (I) are useful for treating or preventing venous thrombosis, edema, inflammation, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, thrombo-embolic complications (e.g. after major operations, vascular surgery, prolonged immobilization or broken bones in the lower extremities), arterial thrombosis (especially in the coronary blood vessels), myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis, apoplexy, angina pectoris or intermittent claudication.

ADVANTAGE - Compared with prior art factor Xa inhibitors, (I) have stronger activity, reduced side-effects and/or higher selectivity. (I) are effective on **oral administration**.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:448735 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100448735
TITLE: Administration of resveratrol to prevent or treat restenosis following coronary intervention.
AUTHOR(S): Goodman, David William (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Montreal Canada
ASSIGNEE: Pharmascience Inc, Montreal, Canada
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6211247 April 03, 2001
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Apr. 3, 2001) Vol. 1245, No. 1, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
AB A method for **preventing** or **treating** **restenosis** and for **preventing** the recurrence or progression of coronary heart disease is provided. The method involves **administration** of a selected active agent to a patient following coronary intervention, e.g., coronary artery bypass surgery, endarterectomy, heart transplantation, heart balloon angioplasty, atherectomy, laser ablation or endovascular stenting. The active agent comprises cis-resveratrol, trans-resveratrol, a mixture thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt, ester, **amide**, prodrug or analog thereof. **Administration** may be **oral**, parenteral, or the like. Pharmaceutical compositions for use in conjunction with the therapeutic method are also provided.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-541492 [60] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-161610
TITLE: New aromatic **amide** derivatives are melanocortin receptor agonist and antagonists used for treating e.g. inflammation, skin disorders, mental disorders and pain.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): KALVINS, I; LUNDSTEDT, T; SEIFERT, E; SKOTTNER, A; STARCHENKOV, I
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MELA-N) MELACURE THERAPEUTICS AB
COUNTRY COUNT: 94
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001055109	A1	20010802	(200160)*	EN	57

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001030364 A 20010807 (200174)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001055109 A1		WO 2001-GB350	20010129
AU 2001030364 A		AU 2001-30364	20010129

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001030364 A	Based on	WO 200155109

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-2059 20000128
AN 2001-541492 [60] WPIDS
AB WO 200155109 A UPAB: 20011018
NOVELTY - Aromatic **amide** derivatives (I) are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Aromatic **amide** derivatives of formula (I) and their salts are new.

E, L, J, F' = 1-5C acyclic hydrocarbyl;

A, B' = quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, naphthyl, isoindolyl, pyrazinyl, indenyl, cyclopentadienyl, pyrimidinyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, 3H-indolyl or pyrrolyl (all optionally substituted by R1-R3);

R1-R3 = H, halo, 1-5C alkyl, 1-5C alkoxy, OH, CN, NO2, trifluoroalkyl or **amide**;

X = methylene, amino, carbonyl, N, O, N-R or CH2R;

R = -P'-R4 or -C(O)-D-R4;

P' = 1-5C acyclic hydrocarbyl;

D = a bond or P';

R4 = OH, CH3, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, aminoguanidine, carboxylic, N(R5)(R6), N(CH=O)(R5)(R6), O-R5, CH(=O)(R7)O-(CH=O)(R5), piperidinyl substituted by R5, morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl or quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, naphthyl, isoindolyl, pyrazinyl, indenyl, phenyl, cyclopentadienyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridinyl, 3H-indolyl or pyrrolyl (all optionally substituted by R1-R3);

R5, R6 = H or lower alkyl e.g. CH3, C2H5, Pr, iso-Pr, Bu, tert-Bu, pentyl, tert-pentyl, iso-pentyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or hexyl, and

R7 = piperidinyl substituted by R5, morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the preparation of (I).

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; antiallergic; cardiant; analgesic; vulnerary; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; immunomodulator; anti-HIV; tranquilizer; Vasotropic; antidepressant; nootropic; neuroprotective; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; virucide; hepatotropic; antithyroid; nephrotropic; uropathic; ophthalmological; antiarterosclerotic; antianemic; hemostatic; immunostimulant; antiasthmatic; gynecological; antiinfertility; antibacterial; antiviral; antipyretic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; cerebroprotective; hemostatic; antiarrhythmic; antiseborrheic; hypotensive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Melanocortin receptor agonist; melanocortin receptor antagonist.

In a test using insect cells (Sf9) or COS cells transfected with recombinant human MC3-MC5 receptors and mouse melanoma cells which endogenously express the MC1 receptor, results showed that

3-benzo(1,3)dioxol-5-yl-N-(2-(2-(3-benzo(1,3)dioxol-5-yl-acryloylamino)-ethylamino)-ethyl)-acrylamide (Ia) exhibited Ki values for MC1 and MC3-MC5 (in mu M) of 3.0, 81.3, 92.6 and 87.1, respectively, for displacing I125-labelled NDP-MSH from the receptors.

USE - Used for treating inflammation, metal disorders, dysfunctions of the endocrine system or an hormonal system, sexual functions and sexual dysfunctions, drug-induced disorders of the blood and lymphoid system, allergic disorders, disorders of the cardiovascular system, pain, diabetes type II, obesity, anorexic conditions such as those caused by cancer, cachexia, geriatric conditions, HIV, trauma or physiological conditions and skin disorders e.g. melanoma, treatment and/or diagnosis of malignancies such as melanoma and metastases, ischemia and/or ischemia/reperfusion, for inducing skin tanning or lighter skin color, for inducing peripheral nerve regeneration, central nerve regeneration (all claimed). (I) Are also used for treating mental disorders such as psychoses, depression, anxiety, senile, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, drug abuse and eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia; for the treatment of anemia, granulocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, aplastic anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, autoimmune granulocytopenia; for the treatment of inflammation of the thyroidea; for the treatment of glomerulonephritis, glomerulonephritis in systemic lupus erythematosus periarteritis nodosa, IgA nephritis, pyelonephritis, interstitial nephritis, for the treatment of inflammatory disease in the abdomen; for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, systemic sclerosis, polymyalgia rheumatica, Wegener's granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, eosinophilic fasceitis, reactive arthritis, Bechterew's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, arteritis temporalis, Behcet's disease, morbus Burger, Good Pasture's syndrome, eosinophilic granuloma, fibromyalgia, myositis, mixed connective tissue disease; for the treatment of cerebral vasculitis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune ophthalmitis, polyneuropathis, traumatic injuries to the central nervous system (CNS), brain edema, bacterial and viral infections in CNS, stroke and haemorrhagia in CNS; for the treatment of diseases of the eye and tear glands related to inflammation such as anterior and posterior uveitis, refinal vasculitis, optic neuritis, optic neuromyelitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, Sjogren's syndrome, episcleritis, scleritis, sarcoidosis; for the treatment of inflammation of the **mouth**, pharynx and salivary gland; for the treatment of inflammation in the lung such as idiopathic alveolitis, primary pulmonary hypertension, bronchitis, chronic bronchitis alveolitis in inflammatory systemic disease, pulmonary hypertension in inflammator systemic disease; for the treatment of heart diseases such as pericarditis, idiopathic pericarditis, myocarditis, Takayasus arteritis, Kawasaki's **disease**, coronary **artery** vasculitis; for the **treatment** of liver diseases such as hepatitis, chronic active hepatitis and biliary cirrhosis, and for the treatment of asthma, rhinitis, hay fever and pollen allergy.

ADVANTAGE - (I) Have low molecular weight, and can be taken up after **oral administration**. (I) Penetrate well through the blood brain barrier.

Dwg.0/5

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-549941 [61] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-163652
TITLE: New aromatic amine derivatives are melanocortin receptor agonists and antagonists used for treating e.g. inflammation, allergic disorders and mental disorders.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): ANDERSSON, P; DIKOVSKAYA, K; KAULINA, L; KREICBERGA, J; LUNDSTEDT, T; MUTULE, I; MUTULIS, F; SEIFERT, E; SKOTTNER, A; STARCHENKOV, I; WIKBERG, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MELA-N) MELACURE THERAPEUTICS AB; (PETT-I) PETT C P
COUNTRY COUNT: 94
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001055107	A2	20010802	(200161)*	EN	65

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001028681 A 20010807 (200174)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001055107	A2	WO 2001-GB356	20010129
AU 2001028681	A	AU 2001-28681	20010129

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001028681	A Based on	WO 200155107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-2058 20000128; GB 2000-2056 20000128
AN 2001-549941 [61] WPIDS
AB WO 200155107 A UPAB: 20011024
NOVELTY - Aromatic amine derivatives (I) are new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Aromatic amine derivatives of formula (I) and their salts are new.
X = a bond, carbonyl or methylene;
E, F' = 1-10 (preferably 1-5)C acyclic hydrocarbyl, or a bond;
R = -P'(R4) or -C(O)-D-R';
P' = 1-10 (preferably 1-5)C acyclic hydrocarbyl;
D = 1-10 (preferably 1-5)C acyclic hydrocarbyl, or a bond;
R' = CH3, T or T';
T = OH, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, aminoguanidine, guanidine or carboxy;
T' = N(R5)(R6), N(CH=O)(R5)(R6), OR5, O-(CH=O)(R5), CH(=O)(R7), morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl (substituted by R5);
R4 = Q, T' or A;

A, B' = imidazolyl (substituted by R1), or quinolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazinyl, isoquinolinyl, cyclopentadienyl, pyridinyl, phenyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolyl, indenyl, isoindolyl, naphthalenyl or 3H-indolyl (all substituted by R1-R3);

R1-R3 = H, halo, 1-5C alkyl, 1-5C alkoxy, OH, CN, NO2, trifluoroalkyl or **amide**;

R5, R6 = H, CH3, C2H5, Pr, iso-Pr, Bu, tert-Bu, pentyl, tert-pentyl, iso-pentyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl or hexyl, and

R7 = pyrimidinyl (substituted by R5), morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the preparation of (I).

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; antiallergic; cardiant; analgesic; vulnerary; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; immunomodulator; anti-HIV; tranquilizer; vasotropic; antidepressant; nootropic; neuroprotective; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; virucide; hepatotropic; antithyroid; nephrotropic; uropathic; ophthalmological; antiarteriosclerotic; antianemic; hemostatic; immunostimulant; antiasthmatic; gynecological; antiinfertility; antibacterial; antiviral; antipyretic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; cerebroprotective; hemostatic; antiarrhythmic; respiratory; hypotensive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Melanocortin receptor agonist; melanocortin receptor agonist.

In binding assays using insect cells (Sf9) or COS cells transfected with recombinant human melanocortin receptor agonist (MC3-MC5) or B16 mouse melanoma cells which endogenously express the MC1 receptor, results showed that N-(3-amino-propyl)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalen-2-yl)-propionamide exhibited Ki values for MC1, MC3, MC4 and MC5 (in mu M) of 0.2, 2.9, 4.1 and 7.5, respectively for displacing 125I-labelled NDP-MSH from the receptors.

USE - Used for treating inflammation, mental disorders, dysfunctions of the endocrine system or hormonal system, sexual functions and sexual dysfunctions, drug-induced disorders of the blood and lymphoid system, allergic disorders, disorders of the cardiovascular system, pain, diabetes type II, obesity, anorexic conditions such as those caused by cancer, cachexia, geriatric conditions, HIV, trauma or physiological conditions and skin disorders e.g. melanoma, treating and diagnosing malignancies such as melanoma and metastases, ischemia and ischemia/reperfusion, inducing skin tanning or lighter skin color, inducing peripheral nerve regeneration and central nerve regeneration (all claimed). (I) Are used for the treatment of mental disorders such as psychoses, depression, anxiety, senile, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, drug abuse and eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia; for the treatment of anemia, granulocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, aplastic anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, autoimmune granulocytopenia; for the treatment of inflammation of the thyroidea; for the treatment of glomerulonephritis, glomerulonephritis in systemic lupus erythematosus periarteritis nodosa, IgA nephritis, pyelonephritis, interstitial nephritis, for the treatment of inflammatory disease in abdomen; for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, systemic sclerosis, polymyalgia rheumatica, Wegener's granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, eosinophilic fasceitis, reactive arthritis, Bechterew's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus,

arteritis temporalis, Behcet's disease, morbus Burger, Good Pasture's syndrome, eosinophilic granuloma, fibromyalgia, myositis, mixed connective tissue disease; for the treatment of cerebral vasculitis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune ophthalmitis, polyneuropathies, traumatic injuries to the central nervous system (CNS), brain edema, bacterial and viral infections in CNS, stroke and haemorrhagia in CNS; for the treatment of diseases of the eye and tear glands related to inflammation such as anterior and posterior uveitis, refinal vasculitis, optic neuritis, optic neuromyelitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, Sjogren's syndrome, episcleritis, scleritis, sarcoidosis; for the treatment of inflammation of the **mouth**, pharynx and salivary gland; for the treatment of inflammation in the lung such as idiopathic alveolitis, primary pulmonary hypertension, bronchitis, chronic bronchitis alveolitis in inflammatory systemic disease, pulmonary hypertension in inflammatory systemic disease, Good Pastures syndrome; for the treatment of heart diseases such as pericarditis, idiopathic pericarditis, myocarditis, Takayasus arteritis, Kawasaki's **disease**, coronary **artery** vasculitis; for the **treatment** of liver diseases such as hepatitis, chronic active hepatitis, biliary cirrhosis and for the treatment of asthma, rhinitis, hayfever and pollen allergy.

ADVANTAGE - (I) Have low molecular weight, and can be taken up after **oral administration**. (I) Penetrate well through the blood brain barrier.

Dwg.0/1

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-549940 [61] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-163651

TITLE: New aromatic amine derivatives are melanocortin receptor agonists and antagonists used for treating e.g. inflammation, mental disorders, skin disorders and pain.

DERWENT CLASS: B05

INVENTOR(S): BOMAN, A; KALVINS, I; KAUSS, V; LUNDSTEDT, T; SEIFERT, E; SKOTTNER, A; STARCHENKOV, I; TRAPENCIERIS, P

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MELA-N) MELACURE THERAPEUTICS AB

COUNTRY COUNT: 94

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001055106	A2	20010802	(200161)*	EN	52

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001028677 A 20010807 (200174)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 2001055106 A2		WO 2001-GB346	20010129
AU 2001028677 A		AU 2001-28677	20010129

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001028677 A	Based on	WO 200155106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-2060 20000128; GB 2000-1948 20000128

AN 2001-549940 [61] WPIDS

AB WO 200155106 A UPAB: 20011024

NOVELTY - Aromatic amine derivatives (I) are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Aromatic amine derivatives of formula (I) and their salts are new.

E, F' = 1-5C bicyclic hydrocarbyl;

X, Y = methylene, or

one of X and Y = a bond, or

X = CH2-Q-R10 and/or

Y = CH2-M-R9;

M, Q = 1-6C acyclic hydrocarbyl or a bond;

R8-R10 = -P'(R4) or -C(O)-D-R4;

P' = 1-6 (preferably 1-5)C acyclic hydrocarbyl;

D = a bond or P';

R4 = OH, CH3, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, aminoguanidine, guanidine, carboxy, N(R5)(R6), N-(CH=O)(R5)(R6), O-R5, O-(CH=O)(R5), CH(=O)(R7), morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl substituted by R5, piperazinyl substituted by R5 or phenyl, isoindolyl, indenyl, pyridinyl, 3H-indolyl, pyrrolyl or cyclopentadienyl (all optionally substituted by R1-R3);

R5, R6 = H or lower alkyl e.g. CH3, C2H5, Pr, iso-Pr, Bu, tert-Bu, pentyl, tert-pentyl, iso-pentyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl or hexyl;

R7 = N(R5)(R6), O-R5, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl or a group defined in R5 or R6;

A, B' = quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, isoindolyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, 3H-indolyl, pyrazinyl, cyclopentadienyl, pyrimidinyl, phenyl or indenyl (all optionally substituted by R1-R3), NR or CH2R;

R1-R3 = 1-5C alkyl, electron donor group e.g. 1-5C alkoxy or OH, electron acceptor group e.g. CN, NO2, trifluoroalkyl or **amide**.

N.B: R is not defined.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; antiallergic; cardiant; analgesic; vulnerary; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; immunomodulator; anti-HIV; tranquilizer; vasotropic; antidepressant; nootropic; neuroprotective; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; virucide; hepatotropic; antithyroid; nephrotropic; uropathic; ophthalmological; antiarterosclerotic; antianemic; hemostatic; immunostimulant; antiasthmatic; gynecological; antiinfertility; antibacterial; virucide; antipyretic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; cerebroprotective; antiarrhythmic; hypotensive; respiratory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Melanocortin receptor agonist; melanocortin receptor antagonist.

In a test using insect cells (Sf9) or COS cells transfected with recombinant human MC3-MC5 receptors and B16 mouse melanoma cells which endogenously express the MC1 receptor, results showed that N-(3-aminopropyl)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-2-(2-naphthalen-1-yl-

acetylamino)-propionamide (Ia) exhibited Ki values for MC1 and MC3-MC5 receptors (in mu M) of 12.7, 37.1, 25.2 and 30.8, respectively for displacing I125labelled NDP-MSH from the receptors.

USE - Used for the treatment of inflammation, mental disorders, dysfunctions of the endocrine system or hormonal system, sexual functions and sexual dysfunctions, drug-induced disorders of the blood and lymphoid system, allergic disorders, disorders of the cardiovascular system, pain, diabetes type II, obesity, anorexic conditions such as those caused by cancer, cachexia, geriatric conditions, HIV, trauma or physiological conditions, skin disorders e.g. melanoma, treatment and/or diagnosis of malignancies such as melanoma and metastases, ischemia and ischemia/reperfusion, for inducing skin tanning or lighter skin color, for inducing peripheral nerve regeneration and central nerve regeneration (all claimed). (I) Are used for the treatment of mental disorders such as psychoses, depression, anxiety, senile, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, drug abuse and eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia; for the treatment of anemia, granulocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, aplastic anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, autoimmune granulocytopenia; for the treatment of inflammation of the thyroidea; for the treatment of glomerulonephritis, glomerulonephritis in systemic lupus erythematosus periarteritis nodosa, IgA nephritis, pyelonephritis, interstitial nephritis, for the treatment of inflammatory disease in abdomen; for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, systemic sclerosis, polymyalgia rheumatica, Wegener's granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, eosinophilic fasceitis, reactive arthritis, Bechterew's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, arteritis temporalis, Behcet's disease, morbus Burger, Good Pasture's syndrome, eosinophilic granuloma, fibromyalgia, myositis, mixed connective tissue disease; for the treatment of cerebral vasculitis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune ophthalmitis, polyneuropathies, traumatic injuries to the central nervous system (CNS), brain edema, bacterial and viral infections in CNS, stroke and haemorrhagia in CNS; for the treatment of diseases of the eye and tear glands related to inflammation such as anterior and posterior uveitis, refinal vasculitis, optic neuritis, optic neuromyelitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, Sjogren's syndrome, episcleritis, scleritis, sarcoidosis; for the treatment of inflammation of the **mouth**, pharynx and salivary gland; for the treatment of inflammation in the lung such as idiopathic alveolitis, primary pulmonary hypertension, bronchitis, chronic bronchitis alveolitis in inflammatory systemic disease, pulmonary hypertension in inflammatory systemic disease; for the treatment of heart diseases such as pericarditis, idiopathic pericarditis, myocarditis, Takayasus arteritis, Kawasaki's **disease**, coronary **artery** vasculitis; for the **treatment** of liver diseases such as hepatitis, chronic active hepatitis, biliary cirrhosis; for the treatment of asthma, rhinitis, hay fever, pollen allergy.

ADVANTAGE - (I) has a low molecular weight, and can be taken up after **oral administration**. (I) penetrates well through the blood brain barrier.

Dwg.0/5

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-265877 [27] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-080436

TITLE: **Treating** or **preventing** hyperlipidemia or **arteriosclerosis**, using 4,6-disubstituted benzene-1,3-disulfonic acid bis-**amides** having LDL receptor inducing activity.

DERWENT CLASS: B05

INVENTOR(S): FALK, E; KIRSCH, R; KRASS, N; SCHAEFER, H

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 93

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001016096	A2	20010308	(200127)*	GE	43

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

DE 19941559	A1	20010315	(200127)		
AU 2000074099	A	20010326	(200137)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001016096	A2	WO 2000-EP8026	20000817
DE 19941559	A1	DE 1999-19941559	19990901
AU 2000074099	A	AU 2000-74099	20000817

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000074099	A	Based on	WO 200116096

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1999-19941559 19990901

AN 2001-265877 [27] WPIDS

AB WO 200116096 A UPAB: 20010518

NOVELTY - The use of 4,6-disubstituted benzene-1,3-disulfonic acid bis-**amides** (I) for **treating** or **preventing** hyperlipidemia or **arteriosclerosis** is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The use of bis-sulfonamides of formula (I) (or their salts or functional derivatives) is claimed for the preparation of medicaments for **treating** or **preventing** hyperlipidemia or **arteriosclerosis**.

X, R1, R2 = NR6R7; or pyrrolidine, piperazine, morpholine or tetrahydropyridine (all optionally substituted by Ph', alkyl-Ph', alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, OPh', SPh', alkylcarbonyl or COPh');

Ph' = phenyl (optionally substituted by 1 or 2 of F, Cl, Br, OH, CF3, CN, OCF3, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, COOH, alkoxycarbonyl, cycloalkoxycarbonyl, CONH2, mono- or dialkylcarbamoyl, cycloalkylcarbamoyl, NH2, alkylcarbonylamino and benzamido);

R6, R7 = H, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl,

alkylcarbonyl, alkyl-NH-CO-alkyl, mono- or dialkylaminoalkyl, alkyl-O-phenyl, CHO, COPh or -(CH2)n-Ar;
n = 0-6;
Ar = phenyl, biphenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 1- or 2-tetrahydrofuranyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2- or 3-thienyl, 2- or 3-furyl, 2-, 4- or 5-thiazolyl, 2-, 4- or 5-oxazolyl, 1-pyrazolyl, 3-, 4- or 5-isoxazolyl, cycloalkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, 2- or 3-pyrrolyl, 2- or 3-pyridazinyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl, 2-, 3- or 4-morpholinyl, 2- or 5-benzimidazolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl, tetrazol-5-yl, indol-3-yl, indol-5-yl or N-methyl-imidazol-2-, 4- or 5-yl (all optionally substituted by 1 or 2 of F, Cl, Br, OH, CF3, NO2, CN, OCF3, OCH2O, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, COOH, alkoxycarbonyl, cycloalkoxycarbonyl, CONH2, mono- or dialkylcarbamoyl, cycloalkylcarbamoyl, NH2, alkylcarbonylamino, benzamido, pyrrolidin-1-yl, morpholin-1-yl, piperidin-1-yl, piperazin-1-yl, 4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl, -(CH2)m-Ph, -O(CH2)m-Ph, -S(CH2)m-Ph and -SO2(CH2)m-Ph);
m = 0-3;
unless specified otherwise alkyl moieties have 1-6C and cycloalkyl moieties 3-6C.
ACTIVITY - Antilipemic; antiarteriosclerotic.
Oral administration of 6-(N-(ethyl)-2-dimethylaminoethylamino)-4-(4-phenyl-piperidino)-5-piperidinosulfonyl-benzene-1,3-disulfonic acid bis-(2-(thien-2-yl)-ethyl)-**amide** (Ia) to hyperlipemic hamsters at 20 mg/kg for 10 days reduced total cholesterol by 45%, LDL cholesterol by 44% and triglycerides by 61%.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - LDL receptor inducing agent. (Ia) induced LDL receptors by 301% (relative to controls) at 4 mu M and by 198% at 0.15 mu M.
USE - (I) are LDL receptor inducing agents, useful for **treating** or **preventing** hyperlipidemia or **arteriosclerosis**.
ADVANTAGE - (I) markedly decrease total cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:355504 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000355504
TITLE: Administration of resveratrol to prevent or treat restenosis following coronary intervention.
AUTHOR(S): Goodman, David William (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Quebec Canada
ASSIGNEE: Pharmascience Inc., Montreal, Canada
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6022901 February 08, 2000
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb. 8, 2000) Vol. 1231, No. 2, pp. No pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
AB A method for **preventing** or **treating** **restenosis** and for **preventing** the recurrence or progression of coronary heart disease is provided. The method involves **administration** of a selected active agent to a

patient following coronary intervention, e.g., coronary artery bypass surgery, endarterectomy, heart transplantation, heart balloon angioplasty, atherectomy, laser ablation or endovascular stenting. The active agent comprises cis-resveratrol, trans-resveratrol, a mixture thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt, ester, **amide**, prodrug or analog thereof. **Administration** may be **oral**, parenteral, or the like. Pharmaceutical compositions for use in conjunction with the therapeutic method are also provided.

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-006901 [01] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-665113 [59]; 2000-665114 [64]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-001578
TITLE: New pyridine derivatives are prodrugs of competitive inhibitors of trypsin-like proteases, particularly thrombin, useful as thrombin inhibitors, anticoagulants and antiinflammatory agents for treating e.g. deep venous thombosis.
DERWENT CLASS: B03
INVENTOR(S): BACKFISCH, G; BAUCKE, D; DELZER, J; HORNBERGER, W; MACK, H; SEITZ, W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BADI) BASF AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 93
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000061577	A1	20001019	(200101)*	GE	64

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000036592	A	20001114	(200108)		
EP 1169318	A1	20020109	(200205)	GE	

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

BR 2000009653	A	20020108	(200208)		
NO 2001004807	A	20011204	(200210)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000061577	A1	WO 2000-EP3008	20000405
AU 2000036592	A	AU 2000-36592	20000405
EP 1169318	A1	EP 2000-915197	20000405
		WO 2000-EP3008	20000405
BR 2000009653	A	BR 2000-9653	20000405
		WO 2000-EP3008	20000405
NO 2001004807	A	WO 2000-EP3008	20000405
		NO 2001-4807	20011003

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000036592	A	Based on	WO 200061577
EP 1169318	A1	Based on	WO 200061577
BR 2000009653	A	Based on	WO 200061577

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10006799 20000215; DE 1999-19915930 19990409

AN 2001-006901 [01] WPIDS

CR 2000-665113 [59]; 2000-665114 [64]

AB WO 200061577 A UPAB: 20010116

NOVELTY - New pyridine derivatives (I), their configuration isomers, tautomers and acid salts are prodrugs of competitive inhibitors of trypsin-like proteases, particularly thrombin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Pyridine derivatives of formula (I), their configuration isomers, tautomers and acid salts are new.

A = R1OOC-CH2, R1OOC-CH2-CH2, R1OOC-CH(CH3), R1OOC-C(CH3)2, HO-CH2-CH2, R2R3N(O)C-CH2, R2R3N-O-CO-CH2 or R2N(OH)-CO-CH2; 1-4C-alkyl-SO2-(CH2)2-6, HO3S-(CH2)4-6, 5-tetrazolyl-(CH2)1-6, 1-4C-alkyl-O-(CH2)2-6, R2R3N-(CH2)2-6, R2S(CH2)2-6, R2R3NSO2-(CH2)2-6 or HO-(CH2)2-6;

R2, R3 = H, 1-6C-alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl-1-3C-alkyl or benzyl; or

R2+R3 = 4-6C-alkylene;

R1 = H; 1-16C-alkyl, H3C-(O-CH2-CH2)q,10C-tricycloalkyl, 10C-tricycloalkyl-CH2, 3-8C -cycloalkyl, 3-8C-cycloalkyl-1-3C-alkyl, where a phenyl ring can be condensed on the cycloalkyl rings, pyranyl, piperidinyl, aryl or

phenyl-1-3C-alkyl, all optionally substituted by up to 4 1-4C alkyl, CF3, F, Cl, NO2, OH or 1-4C-alkoxy; 2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl-methyl which is substituted in the 5-position by 1-16C-alkyl or aryl; R4-C(O)O-C(R5)2, R4-C(O)NR2-C(R5)2, R6OOC-1-6C-alkyl, R6R7N(O)C-1-6C alkyl or R6R7N-2-6C-alkyl;

R6, R7 = H or 1-6C-alkyl; or

when R1 = R6R7N(O)C-1-6C-alkyl, R6 and R7 together form a 4-6C-alkylene chain;

R4 = 1-4C-alkyl, 3-8C-cycloalkyl-1-3C-alkyl, 3-8C-cycloalkyl, 1-4C-alkyloxy, 3-8C-cycloalkyl-1-3C-alkyloxy, 3-8C-cycloalkyloxy, aryl or phenyl-1-6C-alkyl;

R5 = H, CH3 or C2H5;

q = 1-4;

B = N(R8)CH((CH2)pR9)CO;

p = 0-2;

R8 = H or R10OOC;

R10= 1-16C-alkyl, phenyl, 3-8C-cycloalkyl, phenyl-1-4C-alkyl, R11C(O)-O-CH2 or R11C(O)-O-CH(CH3);

R11 = 1-4C-alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, 3-8C-cycloalkyl or cyclohexyl-CH2;

R9 = 3-8C cycloalkyl optionally substituted by up to 4 1-4C-alkyl;

D = a group of formula (a) or (b);

G = H, OH or OR12;

R12 = 1-8C-alkyl, 3-8C-cycloalkyl, 1-3C-alkyl-3-8C-cycloalkyl, aryl or 1-6C-alkylphenyl, all optionally substituted by up to 3 1-4C-alkyl, CF3, F, Cl or 1-4C-alkoxy;

K = H; or

G+K = C(O)O; and

with provisos.

The full definitions are given in the DEFINITION (Full Definition) Field.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) use of (I) for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and prophylaxis of thrombin dependent thromboembolic conditions;

(2) use of (I) for the preparation of medicament for treatment and prophylaxis of the following: (i) diseases whose pathogenetic mechanisms are based directly or indirectly on the proteolytic effect of thrombin; (ii) diseases whose pathogenetic mechanisms are based on thrombin dependent activation of receptors and signal transduction; (iii) diseases which can be treated with stimulation or inhibition of gene expression in body cells; (iv) diseases based on the mitogenic effect of thrombin; (v) diseases based on thrombin dependent contractility- and permeability changes of epithelial cells; (vi) thrombin dependent thromboembolic conditions; (vii) disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC); (viii) reocclusion and for shortening reperfusion time by co-medication with thrombolytics; (ix) appearance of early reocclusion and late restenosis after percutaneous transluminar coronary angioplasty (PTCA); (x) thrombin dependent proliferation of smooth muscle cells; (xi) the accumulation of active thrombin in the CNS; and (xii) tumor growth and against the adhesion and metastases of tumor cells;

(3) use of (I) as prodrugs for the preparation of medicament for **oral** or parenteral **administration**;

(4) use of compounds (I) for the preparation of medicament with: (a) improved resorption in the gastrointestinal tract; (b) a leveled amplitude (i.e. reduced fluctuation) of plasma concentration-time profile in the dose interval; or (c) prolonged effective period of an active agent, all compared with the pharmacologically active substance.

ACTIVITY - Anticoagulant; thrombolytic; antiinflammatory; cardiant; cerebroprotective; vasotropic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; antiarthritic; antiallergic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Prodrugs of competitive inhibitors of trypsin-like proteases, particularly thrombin.

USE - (I) are prodrugs of pharmacologically active heterocyclic amidines. In vivo, compounds are generated from (I) which are competitive inhibitors of trypsin-like serine proteases, particularly thrombin. (I) are therefore useful as thrombin inhibitors, anticoagulants and antiinflammatory agents. (I) are used for treatment and prophylaxis of thrombin dependent thromboembolic conditions e.g. deep venous thombosis, pulmonary embolism, myocardial or cerebral infarct, unstable angina, disseminated intravasacular coagulation (DIC), as combination therapy with thrombolytics such as streptokinase, urokinase and other plasminogen activators to reduce the reperfusion time and increase reocclusion time; for preventing thrombin dependent early reocclusion or late restenosis after PTCA, to prevent thrombin-induced proliferation of smooth muscle cells, to prevent accumulation of active thrombin in CNS (e.g. in Alzheimer), for combating tumors and for preventing processes which lead to adhesion and metastasis of tumor cells. Also for diseases whose pathogenetic mechanisms are based directly or indirectly on the proteolytic effect of kininogenases, especially kallikrein, e.g. inflammatory diseases such as asthma, pancreatitis, rhinitis, arthritis and urticuria.

ADVANTAGE - (I) have improved pharmacokinetic properties after oral or parenteral administration as prodrugs, compared to the

antithrombotic drugs known especially from WO9535309 and WO9625426. (I) improve resorption from the gastrointestinal tract which results in high bioavailability. (I) give a constant resorption which minimizes the inter- and intraindividual variability of the bioavailability. (I) achieve a constant therapeutically effective plasma concentration over a period of time, avoiding fluctuations which may lead to undesired side effects, e.g. too high a concentration may cause bleeding and too low a concentration increases the risk of thrombosis. (I) prolong the effective period of the drug, compared to the drug itself. (I) give reduced inhibition of the digestive enzyme trypsin and are expected to give reduced side effects associated with trypsin inhibition. A further advantage of the prodrug compared to the drug is that, no local high concentration of the drug outside the target site occurs.

In a transport experiment where the transport of test substance from the apical side through the cell layer to the basolateral side in cells was measured (see R.T. Borchardt et. al. Models for Assessing Drug Absorption and Metabolism), (Ia) exhibited a transport rate of ++ in a scale where 0 = bad transport, + = medium transport, ++ = good transport and +++ = very good transport.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-368740 [32] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-111539
TITLE: New indazole and benzimidazole substituted **amide** derivatives - useful for treatment or prevention of thrombosis occurring in diseases e.g. deep vein thrombosis, chronic artery obstruction.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): BLAGG, J; BROWN, A D; GAUTIER, E C L; MCELROY, A B; SMITH, J D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER INC; (PFIZ) PFIZER LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 30
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2000063380	A	20000229	(200032)*		95
CA 2280279	A1	20000214	(200032)	EN	
EP 997474	A1	20000503	(200032)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
BR 9903628	A	20000926	(200051)		
US 6180627	B1	20010130	(200113)#		
MX 9907603	A1	20000301	(200123)		
JP 3258297	B2	20020218	(200219)		97

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2000063380	A	JP 1999-229491	19990813
CA 2280279	A1	CA 1999-2280279	19990812
EP 997474	A1	EP 1999-305978	19990728
BR 9903628	A	BR 1999-3628	19990816
US 6180627	B1	US 1999-372200	19990811
MX 9907603	A1	MX 1999-7603	19990816

JP 3258297 B2 JP 1999-229491 19990813

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3258297	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 2000063380

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1999-801 19990114; GB 1998-17819 19980814; US 1999-372200 19990811

AN 2000-368740 [32] WPIDS

AB JP2000063380 A UPAB: 20000718

NOVELTY - Indazole and benzimidazole substituted **amide** derivatives (I) and their salts are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Indazole and benzimidazole substituted **amide** derivatives of formula (I) and their salts are new: R1 and R3 = hydrogen, (perfluoro) 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy, F or Cl; R2 = H, CH3 or CF3; R4 and R5 = H or 1-4C alkyl; R6 = H, F, Cl, 1-6C alkyl (optionally substituted by 1-4C alkyl or F), 3-6C carbocyclic ring (alkyl) (optionally substituted by 1-4C alkyl or F); carbocyclic ring has 1 or more double bonds optionally; # optionally R5 and R6 form 2-3C bridge; #Y = H, Cl, F, Br, CH3 or CF3; #V = C or N; #W and X = CH, CF, CCl or N; #A = B-C(R8)(R9), B-CH2-C(R8)(R9), B-C(R8)(R9)-CH2, B-CH2-(R8)(R9)-CH2, B-C(R8)(R9)-(CH2)2, B-(CH2)2-C(R8)(R9); #R8 and R9 = H, (CH2)mN(R10)(R11) or CH2O-(CH2)2N(R10)(R11); #optionally R8 and R9 together form 2-6 membered ring containing N(R12); #m = 0, 1 or 2; #R10, R11 and R12 = H, 1-4C alkyl, optionally substituted with O; #R10 and R11 together with N to which they are bonded form 4-6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring; #B = phenyl, or 5-6 membered heterocyclic ring having not more than 2 hetero atoms (O, S or N); #R7 = H, (perfluoro) 1-6C alkyl or alkoxy, F, Cl, -(CH2)p-O-(CH2)2N(R10)(R11) and/or -(CH2)r-C(R13)(R14)-(CH2)s-N(R15)(R16); #p = 0 or 1; #r and s = 0, 1 or 2; #R13 and R14, R15 and R16 = H, 1-4C alkyl optionally including O or R13 and R14 (R15 and R16) together with the carbon atom of their attachment form 4-6 membered saturated carbocyclic ring (heterocyclic ring is formed by R15 and R16); #R13 or R14 with R15 or R16 along with the C and N of their attachment form 4-6 membered saturated heterocyclic ring when R13, R14, R15 or R16 = H or 1-4C alkyl optionally substituted with O; #R7-B = bicyclic fragment such as NR12-2H-isoquinolinyl, NR12-1H isoindolyl or NR12-2,3,8,8 tetra hydro benzo azepinyl; #R8 and R9 together form a ring with 1 N atom (or 2 N atoms such as NR12 pyridinyl) . When m is 1 or 2, A is -C(R8)(R9). When R10 and R11 together with the nitrogen atom of their attachment form a 6 membered ring, the ring may include 1 oxygen or 1 nitrogen as N(R12). R7, R8 and R9 cannot all be hydrogen and any one has nitrogen. When B is 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring with 1 or 2 heteroatoms O, S or N (having at least 1 N), then R7 is 1-6C alkyl, (1-4C alkyl)3-6C carbocyclic ring.Carbocyclic ring may optionally have one or more double bonds. The alkyl and carbocyclic ring may optionally contain oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, 1 or more fluoro or 1-4C alkyl (the alkyl chain optionally has an oxygen atom).

USE - For treating or preventing thrombosis occurring after surgery, paralysis, malignant diseases, skin injury, deep vein thrombosis (DVT) (especially after leg or pelvic fracture), chronic artery obstruction, peripheral vascular disease, acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, artery fibrillation, transient ischemic

attack, disseminated intravascular coagulation, obstruction of arteriovenous shunt and vascular graft (coronary artery by-pass graft), restenoisis and obstruction after angioplasty, neurodegenerative damage, inflammatory conditions, reobstruction after thrombolysis treatment and pregnancy associated with past DVT or keloplasty (claimed).

ACTIVITY - Thrombolytic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Selective thrombin inhibitor. Clotting analysis was performed by in vitro test on the plasma sample of rat by applying instrumentation laboratories (IL) test. The rat was **administered** with (I) **orally**, intravenously or by injecting into the duodenum. Plasma sample was obtained. TT and activated partial thromboplastin time were measured. The IC50 concentration was found to lie between 1 multiply 10-5 - 3 multiply 10-7 M (Ki).

ADVANTAGE - Thrombosis is prevented or treated effectively.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-038357 [03] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1997-065125 [06]; 1998-456179 [39]; 1999-008786 [01]; 1999-214131 [18]; 1999-214132 [18]; 1999-228591 [19]; 2001-416562 [32]; 2002-009937 [65]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-009746

TITLE: New tricyclic-based indoline compounds are useful for modulating protein kinase function.

DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03

INVENTOR(S): FONG, A; HANNAH, A; HARRIS, D G; HIRTH, P; LANGECKER, P; LIANG, C; MCMAHON, G; SHAWVER, L K; SUN, L; TANG, P C; ULLRICH, A; HARRIS, G D; HUBBARD, S R; MOHAMMADI, M; SCHLESSINGER, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PLAC) MAX-PLANCK-INST BIOCHEMIE; (SUGE-N) SUGEN INC; (UYNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE; (HARR-I) HARRIS G D; (MCMA-I) MCMAHON G; (SUNL-I) SUN L; (TANG-I) TANG P C

COUNTRY COUNT: 83

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9948868	A2	19990930	(200003)*	EN	269
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9933635	A	19991018	(200009)		
EP 1066257	A2	20010110	(200103)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
US 6316635	B1	20011113	(200176)		
JP 2002507598 W		20020312	(200220)		334
US 2002028840 A1		20020307	(200221)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 9948868	A2		WO 1999-US6468	19990326
AU 9933635	A		AU 1999-33635	19990326
EP 1066257	A2		EP 1999-915018	19990326
			WO 1999-US6468	19990326
US 6316635	B1	CIP of	US 1995-485323	19950607
		CIP of	US 1996-655223	19960605
		Cont of	US 1996-659191	19960619
		Provisional	US 1998-82056P	19980416
		CIP of	US 1998-212494	19981215
			US 1999-293518	19990415
JP 2002507598	W		WO 1999-US6468	19990326
			JP 2000-537851	19990326
US 2002028840	A1	Provisional	US 1998-82056P	19980416
		Cont of	US 1999-293518	19990415
			US 2001-899550	20010706

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9933635	A	Based on	WO 9948868
EP 1066257	A2	Based on	WO 9948868
US 6316635	B1	CIP of	US 5792783
		CIP of	US 5880141
		Cont of	US 5883113
JP 2002507598	W	Based on	WO 9948868
US 2002028840	A1	Cont of	US 6316635

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-98783P 19980901; US 1998-79713P 19980326; US 1998-80422P 19980402; US 1998-81792P 19980415; US 1998-82056P 19980416; US 1998-89397P 19980615; US 1998-89521P 19980616; US 1995-485323 19950607; US 1996-655223 19960605; US 1996-659191 19960619; US 1998-212494 19981215; US 1999-293518 19990415; US 2001-899550 20010706

AN 2000-038357 [03] WPIDS

CR 1997-065125 [06]; 1998-456179 [39]; 1999-008786 [01]; 1999-214131 [18]; 1999-214132 [18]; 1999-228591 [19]; 2001-416562 [32]; 2002-009937 [65]

AB WO 9948868 A UPAB: 20020403

NOVELTY - New tricyclic-based indolines, indolinone, pyrazolylamide and oxindoles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - New tricyclic-based indolines are of formulae (I) or (II):

rings A and B share one common bond;

rings B and C share one common bond;

A, B, R = aromatic, heteroaromatic, aliphatic, heteroaliphatic or fused aromatic or aliphatic ring system, each hetero-ring-containing containing 0-3 (sic) O, S and N;

A', B', Q, R' = optionally substituted aromatic, heteroaromatic, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic ring, amine, NO2, halo, trihalomethyl, ketone, carboxylic acid or ester, alcohol or alkoxyalkyl, **amide**, sulfonamide, aldehyde, sulfone, thiol, thioether or heavy metal substituted with 5-6-membered aromatic or heteroaromatic ring, (optionally substituted by one or more of

alkyl, halo, trihalomethyl, carboxylate, amino, NO2 or ester); and X = CH or O.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) pyrazolylamide compounds of formula (X);

(2) indolinone compounds of formula (XI);

(3) oxindole compounds of formula (XV) and (XVI);

(4) oxindole compounds of formula (XVII);

(5) 2-indolinones of formula (1);

(6) compounds of formula (2);

(7) identifying compounds that modulate protein kinase function;

(8) modulating activity of VEGF, fibroblast growth factor (FGF) or PDGF on cells in vivo and in vitro; and

(9) identifying indolinone compounds of formula (XVIII) that inhibit growth factor-stimulated cell proliferation, that are active in adjuvant arthritis model in rats.

In (X):

R1, R2 = H, alkyl, aromatic, heteroaromatic, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic ring, NH2, carboxylic acid or ester, alcohol or alkoxyalkyl, **amide**, sulfonamide, aldehyde or sulfone; etc.

R4, R5 = H, alkyl, aromatic, heteroaromatic, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic ring, NH2, NO2, ketone, alcohol, alkoxyalkyl, **amide**, or alkoxyalkoxy etc.;

R3 = H, alkyl, aromatic, heteroaromatic, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic ring, halo, trihalomethyl, NH2, **amide**, alcohol, alkoxyalkyl, carboxylic acid or ester, CN or sulfonamide; p, q = 0-3; and

K, L = H, alkyl; or

K+L = 3-6-membered aliphatic ring.

In (XI): Q = optionally substituted oxindole group bound to the rest of the molecule through position 3 of the oxindole ring; and

T = a group of formula (XII).

In (XII): R4-R7 = H, alkyl, aromatic, heteroaromatic, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic ring, NH2, NO2, halo, trihalomethyl, ketone, carboxylic acid or ester, sulfone, thiol or thioether; etc.

X = S, SO, SO2 or O etc.;

Y = 5-7-membered, aromatic, heteroaromatic or non-aromatic ring with the heteroaromatic ring containing one of N, O or S and the non-aromatic ring in combination with R4 forms a carbonyl functionality;

G, J, L = C or N; and

In (XV): R8 = alkyl, amine, I, ketone etc.;

In (XVI): R9 = NH2, NO2, Cl, Br, I, ketone, carboxylic acid or ester, amide or sulfonamide.

In (XVII): R10 = aromatic, heteroaromatic, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic ring, NH2, NO2, Br, ketone, carboxylic acid or ester, or sulfonamide.

In (XIII): R1 = H or alkyl;
R2 = O or S;

R4-R7 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, alkaryl, alkaryloxy, halo, trihalomethyl, NO2 etc.;

A = 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindole or optionally substituted thiophene, pyrrole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, (iso)oxazole, (iso)thiazole, 2-sulfonylfuran, 4-alkylfuran, 1,2,3-oxadiazole, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, 1,2,5-oxadiazole, 1, 3, 4-oxadiazole, 1,2,5-thiadiazole, 1,2,3,4-oxatriazole, 1,2,3,5-oxatriazole, 1,2,3-thiadiazole, 1,2,4-thiadiazole, 1,2,5-thiadiazole, 1,3,4-thiadiazole, 1,2,3,4-thiatriazole,

1,2,3,5-thiatriazole or tetrazole;
In (1): A, B, D, E = C or N, provided that when
A-E = N then R6-R9 do not exist;
G, J = N or C, provided that when either is N the corresponding R5 or R5' is absent;
R1, R3 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxy, alkoxy, C-carboxy, O-carboxy, C-amido, C-thioamido, sulfonyl or trihalomethyl-sulfonyl;
R2 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or halo;
R4-R5' = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroaliphatic, halo, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, alkoxy, aryloxy, S-sulfonamido, NH2 etc.;
R6-R9 = H, alkyl, trihaloalkyl, cycloalkyl, OH, alkoxy, aryloxy, thiohydroxy, thioaryloxy, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, S-sulfonamido, N-sulfonamido, N-trihalomethanesulfonamido, carbonyl, C-carboxy, O-carboxy, CN, NO2, isocyanato, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, O-thiocarbamoyl, N-thiocarbamoyl, C-amido, N-amido, NH2 etc.; or
R6+R7, R7+R8 or R8+R9 = a 5-6-membered aromatic, heteroaromatic, alicyclic or heteroalicyclic ring.
In (2):
A, B, D = C or N, provided that when A-D = N, then R6-R9 are absent;
R1 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, OH, alkoxy, C-carboxy, O-carboxy, C-amido, sulfonyl or trihalomethyl-sulfonyl;
R2 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;
R3-R10 = H, alkyl, heteroalicyclic, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, thiohydroxy, thioalkoxy, thioaryloxy, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, S-sulfonamido, N-sulfonamido, N-trihalomethanesulfonamido, carbonyl, C-carboxy or its salt, N3, NO2, halo, cyanato, isocyanato, thiocyanato, N-thiocarbamyl, C-amido, N-amido, NH2 etc.; or
R3 +R4, R6+R7, R7+R8, R8+R9 or R9+R10 = methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy;
Q = aryl, heteroaryl or fused heteroaryl/cycloalkyl/heteroalicyclic.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; antiarthritic; immunomodulatory, hypotensive; antipsoriatic; immunosuppressive; etc.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protein kinase function modulator; tyrosine kinase signal transduction regulator; vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) modulator; fibroblast growth factor (FGF) modulator; platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) modulator.
USE - To prevent or treat abnormal conditions associated with an aberration in a signal transduction pathway characterized by interaction between a protein kinase and a natural binding partner, including cancer, endometriosis, arthritis, ocular neovascularization, solid tumor growth and metastases, excessive scarring during wound healing, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune disorders and transplant rejection and as active in adjuvant arthritis model in rats. Used to minimize angiogenesis and vascularization of tissues; to treat psoriasis, arterial thickening and restenosis and sexual dysfunction; to treat cell proliferative disorders (e.g. glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy or transplant rejection), fibrotic disorders (e.g. hepatic cirrhosis), metabolic disorders, cancers, Hodgkin's disease, hypertension, depression, anxiety, phobia, post-traumatic stress syndrome, avoidant personality disorder, eating disorders, chemical dependencies, cluster headache, migraine, pain, Alzheimer's disease, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, Parkinson's disease,

cerebellar ataxia, gastrointestinal tract disorders and tissue ischemia.

ADVANTAGE - Compounds can traverse cell membranes and are resistant to acid hydrolysis, becoming highly bioavailable after oral administration. Can be modified to be specific to their target, thus causing fewer side-effects and reducing weakening of patients. Dwg.0/2

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-272120 [24] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-084961
TITLE: New heterocyclyl-**amide** derivatives are chymase inhibitors - used for **treating** e.g. hypertension, **arteriosclerosis** and kidney diseases.
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03
INVENTOR(S): AKAHOSHI, F; ASHIMORI, A; EDA, M; IMADA, T; NAKAJIMA, M; SAKASHITA, H; YOSHIMURA, T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (YOSH) YOSHITOMI PHARM IND KK; (GREC) GREEN CROSS CORP; (YOSH) YOSHITOMI SEIYAKU KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 24
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9818794	A1	19980507	(199824)*	JA	100
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: CA CN JP KR US					
EP 940400	A1	19990908	(199941)	EN	
R: BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI NL SE					
JP 10520271	X	20000229	(200022)		
CN 1242014	A	20000119	(200023)		
US 6080738	A	20000627	(200036)		
TW 393468	A	20000611	(200108)		
KR 2000052775	A	20000825	(200121)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9818794	A1	WO 1997-JP3839	19971022
EP 940400	A1	EP 1997-909602	19971022
		WO 1997-JP3839	19971022
JP 10520271	X	WO 1997-JP3839	19971022
		JP 1998-520271	19971022
CN 1242014	A	CN 1997-181016	19971022
US 6080738	A	WO 1997-JP3839	19971022
		US 1999-284877	19990422
TW 393468	A	TW 1997-115668	19971023
KR 2000052775	A	WO 1997-JP3839	19971022
		KR 1999-703586	19990423

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 940400	A1	Based on	WO 9818794
JP 10520271	X	Based on	WO 9818794

US 6080738 A Based on WO 9818794
KR 2000052775 A Based on WO 9818794

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1997-194106 19970718; JP 1996-284471 19961025
AN 1998-272120 [24] WPIDS
AB WO 9818794 A UPAB: 19980617
Heterocyclylamide derivatives of formula (I) and their salts are new: R = H, alkyl, CHO, CONH2, COR1, COOR1, CONHOR1, CONHR1, CONR1R11, CONHSO2R1, COSR1, COCOR2, COCOOR2, CONHCOOR2, COCONR3R4, CSXR2, SO2COR1, SO2NR1R11 or SO2E; R1, R11 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclyl or heterocyclylalkyl; X = bond, NH, O or S; W = bond, NH, NHCO, NHCOO or NHCONH; E = OH or amino; R2-R7 = H, alkyl or cycloalkyl; or NR3R4 = heterocyclyl; R5-R7 = H or alkyl; or one of R5-R7 = aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or heteroarylalkenyl and the others = H; M = C or N provided that when M = N then Y = cycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; Z = H or a group of formulae (i)-(iii): R8, R9 = H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, halo, CF3, CN, NO2, NR10R101, NHSO2R10, OR10, COOR10, CONHSO2R10 or CONR10R101; R10, R101 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or CF3 or NR10R101 = heterocyclyl; A = O, S or NR12; R12 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl; a-d = C or N; n = 0 or 1; alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkenyl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl are all optionally substituted. Intermediates of formula (II) are new.
USE - (I) are chymase inhibitors useful for preventing and treating various diseases caused by chymases including angiotensin II such as hypertension, arteriosclerosis, diabetic and nondiabetic kidney diseases and e.g. reocclusions after percutaneous transluminol cardiac angioplasty. The dosage is 0.01-1000 (preferably 0.05-500) mg/kg/day **orally**. (I) may also be **administered** parenterally.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 12 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-110195 [10] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-036162
TITLE: New **amide** compounds - are useful as prenyl transferase inhibitors e.g. for **treatment** of tumours, **restenosis** or **atherosclerosis**.
DERWENT CLASS: B03
INVENTOR(S): DONG, Z X; KIM, S H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BIOM-N) BIOMEASURE INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 78
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9800409	A1	19980108	(199810)*	EN	41
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN					
ZA 9705727	A	19980325	(199819)		42

AU 9729988	A	19980121	(199825)	
US 5773455	A	19980630	(199833)	
CZ 9804180	A3	19990512	(199925)	
EP 932606	A1	19990804	(199935)	EN
R: AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PT RO SE SI				
CN 1223642	A	19990721	(199947)	
HU 9902439	A2	19991228	(200010)	
NZ 332559	A	20000526	(200033)	
JP 2000514056	W	20001024	(200058)	39
MX 9810693	A1	19990701	(200061)	
AU 726784	B	20001123	(200101)	
KR 2000022304	A	20000425	(200105)	
TW 415945	A	20001221	(200133)	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9800409	A1	WO 1997-US7711	19970506
ZA 9705727	A	ZA 1997-5727	19970627
AU 9729988	A	AU 1997-29988	19970506
US 5773455	A	US 1996-672474	19960628
CZ 9804180	A3	WO 1997-US7711	19970506
		CZ 1998-4180	19970506
EP 932606	A1	EP 1997-924606	19970506
		WO 1997-US7711	19970506
CN 1223642	A	CN 1997-195906	19970506
HU 9902439	A2	WO 1997-US7711	19970506
		HU 1999-2439	19970506
NZ 332559	A	NZ 1997-332559	19970506
		WO 1997-US7711	19970506
JP 2000514056	W	WO 1997-US7711	19970506
		JP 1998-504097	19970506
MX 9810693	A1	MX 1998-10693	19981215
AU 726784	B	AU 1997-29988	19970506
KR 2000022304	A	WO 1997-US7711	19970506
		KR 1998-710726	19981228
TW 415945	A	TW 1997-108981	19970626

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9729988	A	Based on	WO 9800409
CZ 9804180	A3	Based on	WO 9800409
EP 932606	A1	Based on	WO 9800409
HU 9902439	A2	Based on	WO 9800409
NZ 332559	A	Based on	WO 9800409
JP 2000514056	W	Based on	WO 9800409
AU 726784	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9729988
		Based on	WO 9800409
KR 2000022304	A	Based on	WO 9800409

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1996-672474 19960628
AN 1998-110195 [10] WPIDS
AB WO 9800409 A UPAB: 19991122
Compounds of formulae (I) and (II), and their salts are new: R1 = H

or NR20R21; R2 = (CH2)mSR22, (CH2)mSSR22, or heterocyclyl or heterocyclyl-lower alkyl (both optionally substituted by lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl or aryl-lower alkyl); m = 1-6; R3, R7 = CH2 or CO; R4, R15 = H or lower alkyl; R5, R16 = H, or lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, thio lower alkyl, thio lower alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-lower alkyl, aryl or aryl lower alkyl (all optionally substituted by lower alkyl, OH, halo, COOH or CONR23R24); R6, R8, R9, R11-R13, R17 = H, or lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, thio lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aryl lower alkyl (all optionally substituted by lower alkyl, OH, halo, COOH or CONR25R26); R10 = S, SO or SO2; R18 = COOR27 or CONR28R29; or R16 + R18 = COOCH2CH2; R19 = lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl or aryl lower alkyl (all optionally substituted by lower alkyl, halo or alkoxy); R20-R29 = H or lower alkyl; provided that if R2 = (CH2)mSH and R5 = thio lower alkyl, then the free thio groups of R2 and R5 can form a disulphide bond.

Also claimed is a compound comprising a first moiety and a second moiety, where each moiety is of formula (I) or (II) above except that each R2 = (CH2)mS and together they form a disulphide bond.

USE - (I) and (II) are prenyl transferase inhibitors. They may be used in **treatment** of **restenosis** (claimed) and tissue proliferative diseases, including tumours (claimed), fibrosis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, or atherosclerosis.

Administration is, e.g., **oral**, intravenous, transdermal or subcutaneous.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 13 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-555601 [47] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1995-373767 [48]; 1998-332200 [29]; 1998-387056 [33]; 1998-456169 [39]; 1999-179486 [15]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-166212
TITLE: Use of peptide derivatives which can alter integrin receptor binding - for altering bone resorption, **treating** angiogenesis or **restenosis** and altering integrin receptor mediated interactions.
DERWENT CLASS: B04
INVENTOR(S): CHENG, S; INGRAM, R; MULLEN, D; TSCHOPP, J F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LJOL-N) LA JOLLA CANCER RES CENT
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5807819	A	19980915	(199847)*		87

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 5807819	A	CIP of	US 1994-227316	19940415
		CIP of	US 1994-303052	19940908
			US 1995-421698	19950412

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-421698 19950412; US 1994-227316

19940415; US 1994-303052 19940908
AN 1998-555601 [47] WPIDS
CR 1995-373767 [48]; 1998-332200 [29]; 1998-387056 [33]; 1998-456169 [39]; 1999-179486 [15]
AB US 5807819 A UPAB: 19990416
Altering bone resorption comprises **administration** of a peptide of formula (I) X1X2X3X4GDX5X6X7X8 (I) X1 = R1R2N or 0-10 AA (optionally protected by acetylation at the N-terminus); X2 = absent or 1 amino acid; X3 = absent or 1 or 2 AA; X4 = N-Me-Arg; X5 = AA which provides an ionic interaction with an integrin receptor, or is Msa, Psa or Tfsa; X6 = AA which has an aliphatic side chain; a non-natural AA that is hydrophobic; or Thr; X7 = a residue capable of forming a bond (i) with a bridging AA of X2, (ii) with X3 when X2 is absent, or (iii) with X4 when X2 and X3 are absent, to conformationally restrain the peptide; X8 = NR3R4; OR5; or 0-10 AA, optionally protected as an **amide** at the C- terminus; R1, R3-R5 = H or alkyl; R2 = H, alkyl, alkyl-CO or phenyl-CO; and AA = amino acid. Also claimed is alteration of osteoclast binding to a matrix comprising contacting the osteoclast with (I).
USE - (I) are useful for inhibiting bone resorption, angiogenesis or restenosis, and for altering integrin receptor-mediated interactions, especially alpha v beta 3 integrin receptor-mediated binding of cells to a matrix. They may be used for reducing or inhibiting osteoclast binding to a matrix. **Administration** is **oral**, parenteral, topical, transdermal or by inhalation. Dosage is 0.01-100 mg/kg/day.
Dwg.0/13

L30 ANSWER 14 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-235826 [21] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-075628
TITLE: New tri cyclic fused compounds - are useful as protein tyrosine kinase inhibitors for **treatment** of, e.g., cancer, psoriasis, **atherosclerosis**, asthma or thrombosis.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): BARRACLOUGH, P; FRANZMANN, K W; HUDSON, A T; MCKEOWN, S C; PAGE, M J; VILE, S; WALKER, A L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 74
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9713760	A1	19970417	(199721)*	EN	29
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN					
AU 9672895	A	19970430 (199734)			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9713760	A1	WO 1996-EP4396	19961010

AU 9672895 A AU 1996-72895 19961010

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9672895	A	Based on	WO 9713760

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1995-20822 19951011
AN 1997-235826 [21] WPIDS
AB WO 9713760 A UPAB: 19970522
Tricyclic fused compounds of formula (I), and its salts are new. J, K, L, M = saturated or unsaturated fused ring which is optionally substituted; in this ring: (i) J, K, L, M = C atoms opt. replaced by N, O or S; (ii) any two contiguous positions in J, K, L and M taken together represent a single C, N, O or S atom with at least one of the remaining atoms being C and the other being selected from C, N, O or S; or (iii) any two contiguous positions in J, K, L and M taken together represent an N atom with the remaining atoms also being N; the fused 5- or 6-membered ring represented by J, K, L and M has one or two optional substituents in order to satisfy the valency requirements of the atoms in the fused ring; when the ring atom is C, the substituent is NH2, CN, halo, OH, T, TO, TS, TSO or TNH; when there are two adjacent C atoms in the fused ring, two substituents together may form an optionally substituted (m)ethylenedioxy; when the ring atom is N, the substituents are T, NH2(2-4C)alkyl, hydroxy(2-4C)alkyl or (1-4C)alkyl(2-4C)alkyl; the skeleton of the fused heterocyclic ring does not contain more than two atoms selected from O and S, and where two such atoms are present, they do not occupy adjacent positions; P, Q = C atoms in an aromatic ring which may be optionally replaced to form an aromatic or non-aromatic ring by N, O, S or a bond; or one of P and Q is C=C or C=N and the other is a bond; X = N or CH; Y = W(CH2), (CH2)W or W; W = O, S(O)m or NRa; m = 0, 1 or 2; Ra = H or 1-8C alkyl; R1, R2 = (depending on the nature of P and Q) absent, a lone pair of electrons, NH2, OH, halo, H, NO2, carboxy, CF3, CF3O, carbamoyl, ureido, 1-8C alkyl, 1-8C alkoxy, 3-8C cycloalkoxy, 4-8C alkylcycloalkoxy, 1-8C alkoxycarbonyl, CONHT, CON(T)2, hydroxyamino, TONH, 2-4C alkanoyloxy amino, TNH, (T)2N, 1-8C alkylthio, ArS, TSO, ArSO, TSO2, ArSO2, halo(1-4C)alkyl or hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl; R3 = H, halo, CF3, T or TO; R4 = ZR5 (where Z is joined to R5 through a (CH2)p group) or a group Z'R5 (where Z' is NRb, and NRb and R5 together form an optionally substituted 5-10 membered heterocyclic moiety); p = 0, 1 or 2; Z = V(CH2), V(CF2), (CH2)V, (CF2)V or V; V = a hydrocarbyl group containing 0-2 C atoms, carbonyl, CHOH, sulphonamide, **amide**, O, S(O)m or NRb; Rb = H or T; R5 is an optionally substituted 5-10 membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic moiety, or an optionally substituted 3-6C cycloalkyl, provided p is not 0; R6 = H, OH, halo, T, TO, TNH, (T)2N, TS, TSO, TSO2, TCO, CONHT, CON(T)2, carbamyl, TOCO, CN, CF3 or NO2; n = 1, 2 or 3; T = 1-4C alkyl; Ar = aryl

USE - (I) are inhibitors of protein tyrosine kinases (e.g. EGF-R or c-erbB-2). They may be used in **treatment** of cancers, psoriasis, fibrosis, **atherosclerosis**, **restenosis**, allergies, autoimmune diseases, asthma, transplant rejection, inflammation, thrombosis and nervous system diseases. **Administration** is, e.g., **oral**, rectal, nasal, topical, vaginal or parenteral.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 15 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-423711 [39] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-357429 [44]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-135557
TITLE: New heterocyclyl-**amide** compounds - are useful as ACAT inhibitors, e.g., for **treating** and **prevention** **atherosclerosis**, heart attacks and strokes.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 K08
INVENTOR(S): CHANG, G; HAMANAKA, E S; MCCARTHY, P A; TRUONG, T V; WALKER, F J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5656634	A	19970812	(199739)*		37

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 5656634	A	CIP of	US 1991-648677	19910321
		Div ex	US 1992-916651	19920720
			US 1994-251075	19940531

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 5656634	A	Div ex	US 5362878

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1992-916651 19920720; US 1991-648677 19910321; US 1994-251075 19940531
AN 1997-423711 [39] WPIDS
CR 1994-357429 [44]
AB US 5656634 A UPAB: 19970926

Amide compounds of formula (I), and salts of (I), are new: R1 = a group of formula (i): Q = CR2R3R4 or NR17TR18; R2, R3, R4 = H, U, A, XR10, phenyl(1-7C)alkyl or (5-6C)cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl; or CR2R3 = 3-7C cycloalk(en)yl, 6-14C bicycloalk(en)yl, or an aryl-fused system containing 8-15C atoms, in which one ring of the system is aromatic and the ring containing the carbon to which R2 and R3 are attached is non-aromatic; one of the carbons of the aromatic ring is optionally replaced by O or S; one or more of the carbons of the non-aromatic ring is optionally replaced by O or S; one or two carbons of the (bi)cycloalkyl groups is optionally replaced by S or O; the cyclic or bicyclic system is optionally substituted by 1-5 Ar, U or A (provided that only one of the substituents is A and only one of the substituents is Ar); Ar = Ph (optionally substituted by U, US, halo or CF3); A = 4-16C hydrocarbyl containing 0, 1 or 2 double bonds; X = O, S, SO, SO2, NH, NR23CO or NSO2R24; R23 = H or U; R24 = U, Ph or 1-3C alkyl-phenyl; R5, R6, R15 = H, halo, U, 1-6C haloalkyl, UO, US, 3-7C cycloalkylthio, Ph-U'S, substituted PhS, HetS, HetO or NR19R20; R19,

R20 = H, U, 1-6C acyl, or Ph or aroyl (both optionally substituted by U, UO, US, halo or CF3); or NR19R20 = a piperidine or morpholine ring; R10 = 4-12C cycloalkyl, 4-12C alkyl, 4-12C cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl, phenyl(1-6C)alkyl, substituted phenyl(1-6C)alkyl, 1-6C alkyl-phenyl, 1-6C alkyl-substituted phenyl, substituted (benzo)thiazole or substituted pyridine; the substituents on the phenyl, (benzo)thiazole and pyridine are selected from UO, US, U, halo and CF3; G = N or C (sic); R17, R18 = 4-12C alkyl, phenyl(1-6C)alkyl or (1-6C)alkylphenyl(1-6C)alkyl; U = 1-6C alkyl; Ph = phenyl; U' = 1-6C alkylene; Het = heteroaryl. Provided that: (N.B. the provisos given in the claims do not make sense and the following have been taken from the disclosure):

(a) when G is N and none of R5, R6 and R15 is NR19R20, US, 5-7C cycloalkylthio, Ph-U'S, PhS or heteroalkylthio (sic), then at least one of R2, R3 and R4 must be XR10, or two of R2, R3 and R4 must be A;

(b) when G is N and none of R5, R6 or R15 is NR19R20, US, 5-7C cycloalkylthio, Ph-U'S, PhS or heteroalkylthio (sic), then CR2R3 is not a 3-7C cycloalkyl ring containing only carbon members; and

(c) when G is N, the ring containing G is attached to the N atom at the 4 or 5 position of the pyrimidine ring (designated by a and b).

Also claimed are the radiolabelled forms of compounds (I); preferably the radiolabel is tritium or carbon-14.

USE- (I) are inhibitors of acyl coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT). They can lower serum cholesterol levels and may be used in **treatment** or **prevention** of **atherosclerosis**, heart attacks and strokes.

The radiolabelled forms are useful in metabolism pharmacokinetic studies and binding assays.

Administration is, e.g., **oral**, parenteral or topical. Dosage is 0.5-30 mg/kg/day.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 16 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-197214 [18] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-063233

TITLE: Tri glyceride biosynthesis inhibitors - useful for **treatment** of hyper-tri-glycaemia causing **arteriosclerosis** and ischaemic heart diseases.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B02 D16

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TEIJ) TEIJIN LTD; (ZAID) ZH BISEIBUTSU KAGAKU KENKYUSHO

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 09052841	A	19970225	(199718)*		5

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 09052841	A	JP 1995-204618	19950810

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1995-204618 19950810
AN 1997-197214 [18] WPIDS
AB JP 09052841 A UPAB: 19970502
Triglyceride (TG) biosynthesis inhibitors contg. an antibiotic PD124,966 as the active component are new.
Also claimed are an acetyl CoA carboxylase inhibitor contg. an antibiotic PD124966 as the active component and an anti-hyperglycaemic agent contg. antibiotic PD124966 as the active component.
USE - The inhibitors are effective in the **treatment** of hyper-tri-glycaemia causing **arteriosclerosis** and ischaemic heart diseases. They may be **administered** **orally** as tablets, pills, powder, granules or syrup or parenterally (rectally s.c., i.m., i.v., percutaneously) as a single or divided dose of 1 mu g-1 mg/day for an adult.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 17 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-515062 [48] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-164605
TITLE: New N-benzyl(heterocyclyl-methyl)phenyl-alkanoic acid **amide** derivatives - inhibit the release of ApoB-100-associated lipoprotein, useful to **treat** e.g. **atherosclerosis**, coronary heart disease, cerebral ischaemia.
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03
INVENTOR(S): BEUCK, M; BISCHOFF, H; CONNELL, R; DENZER, D; GOLDMANN, S; GRUETZMANN, R; MUELLER, U
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FARB) BAYER AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 21
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 802192	A1	19971022	(199748)*	GE	36
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
DE 19619950	A1	19971023	(199748)		
JP 10053578	A	19980224	(199818)		27
CA 2202579	A	19971017	(199819)		
US 5935984	A	19990810	(199938)		
US 6255330	B1	20010703	(200140)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 802192	A1		EP 1997-105596	19970404
DE 19619950	A1		DE 1996-19619950	19960517
JP 10053578	A		JP 1997-105367	19970409
CA 2202579	A		CA 1997-2202579	19970414
US 5935984	A		US 1997-835914	19970410
US 6255330	B1	Div ex	US 1997-835914	19970410
		Div ex	US 1999-289217	19990409
			US 2000-553202	20000420

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO

US 6255330 B1 Div ex US 5935984

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1996-19619950 19960517; DE 1996-19615120 19960417

AN 1997-515062 [48] WPIDS

AB EP 802192 A UPAB: 19971209

Heterocyclic-substituted phenyl alkanoic acid **amides** of formula (I) and their salts are new. A = quinolinyl or a group of formula (i) - (iii); R3, R4, R6, R7 = H, phenyl, halo, formyl, COOH, 2-4C alkoxycarbonyl, or 1-4C alkyl (optionally substituted by OH); R5 = phenyl, 1-6C alkyl, 1-6C acyl, 1-6C alkylthio or CO-NR10R11; R10, R11 = H or 1-5C alkyl; R8, R9 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 1-6C alkoxycarbonyl or CO-R12; R12 = morpholinyl, NH-CH2-C6H5 or NH-CH(C6H5)-CH2OH; R1 = 3-8C cycloalkyl or 1-10C alkyl; R2 = CH(R13)(R14); R13 = H or CH2OH; R14 = phenyl (optionally substituted by 1-3 OH, halo or 1-5C alkyl).

USE - (I) inhibit the release and/or build-up of ApoB-100-associated lipoproteins and are useful for **treating atherosclerosis** (claimed). (I) may also be used to treat coronary heart disease, coronary insufficiency, ischaemic cerebral disorders, apoplexy, circulation and microcirculation disorders and thrombosis; pancreatitis, obesity and constipation. (I) may be **administered** with inhibitors of glucosidase and/or amylase in the treatment of familial hyperlipidaemia, obesity or diabetes mellitus.

Dosage is 0.001 - 1 (0.01 - 0.5) mg/kg intravenously or 0.01 - 20 (0.1 - 10) mg/kg **orally**.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 18 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-052188 [05] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-017339

TITLE: New bi phenyl-2-carboxylic acid-tetra hydro-isoquinolin- 6-yl **amide** derivs. - are inhibitors of microsomal tri glyceride transfer protein or apo-lipoprotein B secretion, useful for **treating** e.g. **atherosclerosis**, obesity.

DERWENT CLASS: B02

INVENTOR(S): CHANG, G; DORFF, P H; QUALLICH, G J; DORF, P H

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER INC; (PFIZ) PFIZER CORP

COUNTRY COUNT: 36

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9640640	A1	19961219	(199705)*	EN	90
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: CA FI JP MX US					
NO 9602385	A	19961209	(199707)		
AU 9654784	A	19961219	(199708)		
CZ 9601644	A3	19970115	(199709)		
SK 9600726	A3	19971105	(199803)		
KR 97003589	A	19970128	(199806)		
SG 44952	A1	19971219	(199809)		
HU 9601566	A2	19970929	(199813)		
NZ 286733	A	19980226	(199813)		

ZA 9604727	A	19980225 (199813)	85	
EP 832069	A1	19980401 (199817)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE				
FI 9704440	A	19980127 (199817)		
BR 9602628	A	19980908 (199842)		
AU 703493	B	19990325 (199924)		
US 5919795	A	19990706 (199933)		
AU 9935853	A	19990916 (199950)		
MX 9709914	A1	19980301 (200002)		
JP 11514964	W	19991221 (200010)	102	
NO 307826	B1	20000605 (200034)		
RU 2141478	C1	19991120 (200041)		
CN 1141918	A	19970205 (200053)		
KR 225713	B1	19991015 (200110)		
AU 731070	B	20010322 (200122)		
AU 2001016391	A	20010426 (200128)#		
IL 135375	A	20010724 (200147)		
IL 135376	A	20010520 (200153)		
IL 135377	A	20010520 (200153)		
RO 116897	B1	20010730 (200171)		
CZ 289249	B6	20011212 (200203)		
IL 118484	A	20011125 (200215)		
EP 1181954	A2	20020227 (200222)#	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE				
CA 2223574	C	20020402 (200231)	EN	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9640640	A1		WO 1995-IB448	19950607
NO 9602385	A		NO 1996-2385	19960606
AU 9654784	A		AU 1996-54784	19960606
CZ 9601644	A3		CZ 1996-1644	19960606
SK 9600726	A3		WO 1995-IB448	19950607
			SK 1996-726	19950607
KR 97003589	A		KR 1996-20168	19960605
SG 44952	A1		SG 1996-9974	19960605
HU 9601566	A2		HU 1996-1566	19960606
NZ 286733	A		NZ 1996-286733	19960605
ZA 9604727	A		ZA 1996-4727	19960606
EP 832069	A1		EP 1995-918722	19950607
			WO 1995-IB448	19950607
FI 9704440	A		WO 1995-IB448	19950607
			FI 1997-4440	19971205
BR 9602628	A		BR 1996-2628	19960604
AU 703493	B		AU 1996-54784	19960606
US 5919795	A		WO 1995-IB448	19950607
			US 1997-952507	19971128
AU 9935853	A	Div ex	AU 1996-54784	19960606
			AU 1999-35853	19990623
MX 9709914	A1		MX 1997-9914	19971208
JP 11514964	W		WO 1995-IB448	19950607
			JP 1997-500246	19950607
NO 307826	B1		NO 1996-2385	19960606
RU 2141478	C1		RU 1996-111018	19960606
CN 1141918	A		CN 1996-108113	19960607
KR 225713	B1		WO 1995-IB448	19950607

			KR 1996-20168	19960605
AU 731070	B	Div ex	AU 1996-54784	19960606
			AU 1999-35853	19990623
AU 2001016391	A	Div ex	AU 1999-35853	19990623
			AU 2001-16391	20010122
IL 135375	A	Div ex	IL 1996-118484	19960530
			IL 1996-135375	19960530
IL 135376	A	Div ex	IL 1996-118484	19960529
			IL 1996-135376	19960529
IL 135377	A	Div ex	IL 1996-118484	19960529
			IL 1996-135377	19960529
RO 116897	B1		RO 1996-1181	19960607
CZ 289249	B6		CZ 1996-1644	19960606
IL 118484	A		IL 1996-118484	19960530
EP 1181954	A2	Div ex	EP 1995-918722	19950607
			EP 2001-119323	19950607
CA 2223574	C		CA 1995-2223574	19950607
			WO 1995-IB448	19950607

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 832069	A1	Based on	WO 9640640
AU 703493	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9654784
US 5919795	A	Based on	WO 9640640
AU 9935853	A	Div ex	AU 703493
JP 11514964	W	Based on	WO 9640640
NO 307826	B1	Previous Publ.	NO 9602385
AU 731070	B	Div ex	AU 703493
		Previous Publ.	AU 9935853
AU 2001016391	A	Div ex	AU 731070
IL 135375	A	Div ex	IL 118484
IL 135376	A	Div ex	IL 118484
IL 135377	A	Div ex	IL 118484
CZ 289249	B6	Previous Publ.	CZ 9601644
EP 1181954	A2	Div ex	EP 832069
CA 2223574	C	Based on	WO 9640640

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 1995-IB448 19950607; AU 2001-16391 20010122; EP 2001-119323 19950607

AN 1997-052188 [05] WPIDS

AB WO 9640640 A UPAB: 19970129

Biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid-tetrahydro-isoquinolin-6-yl **amide** derivs. of formula (I) and their salts are new. X = CH2, CO, CS or SO2; Y = a direct link, 2-10C aliphatic hydrocarbylene (opt. substd. by OH, 1-10C alkoxy, 1-10C acyl, 1-10C acyloxy or 6-10C aryl), NH or O; provided that is X = CH2, then Y is a direct link; Z = (i) H, halo or CN, (ii) OH, 1-10C alkoxy, 1-10C alkylthio, 1-10C acyl, thiophenylcarbonyl or 1-10C alkoxycarbonyl, (iii) 1-10C alkylamino, di(1-10C)alkylamino, 6-10C aryl(1 10C)alkylamino, provided that Y is not O or NH, (iv) vinyl, 6-10C aryl, 3-8C cycloalkyl opt. benz-fused, 7-10C polycycloalkyl, 4-8C cycloalkenyl, 7-10C polycycloalkenyl, (v) 6-10C aryloxy, 6-10C arylthio, 6-10C aryl(1-10C)alkoxy, 6-10C aryl(1-10C)alkylthio, 3-8C cycloalkoxy or 4-8C cycloalkenyloxy, (vi) monocyclic or fused polycyclic radical contg. 5-14 ring atoms, including 1-4 ring heteroatoms selected from O, N and S, the individual rings being satd., partially unsatd. or

aromatic; provided that (a) if X is CH2, Z is H or one of (iv) or (vi); and (b) when Z contains 1 or more rings, they are opt. substd. by 1-4 halo, OH, CN, NO2, oxo, thioxo, aminosulphonyl, Ph, phenoxy, phenylthio, halophenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 1-10C alkyl(1-10C)alkoxy, 1-10C alkoxycarbonyl, 1-10C alkylthio, 1-10C alkylamino, 1-10C alkylaminocarbonyl, di(1-10C)alkylamino, di(1-10C)alkylaminocarbonyl, di(1-10C)alkylamino(1-10C)alkoxy, 1-3C perfluoroalkyl, 1-3C perfluoroalkoxy, 1-10C acyl, 1-10C acyloxy, 1-10C acyloxy(1-10C)alkyl and pyrrolidinyl.

USE - (I) are inhibitors of microsomal triglyceride transfer protein and/or apolipoprotein B secretion, useful for treating pancreatitis, obesity, hypercholesteraemia, hyper-triglyceridaemia, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes and partic. atherosclerosis. They can be used in conjunction with other active agents, e.g. cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitors, esp. HMG CoA reductase inhibitors and squalene synthetase inhibitors, bile acid sequestrants, fibrates, cholesterol absorption inhibitors and niacin. **Admin**. is **oral** or parenteral. Daily dosage is 0.1-15 (pref. 1-5)mg/kg in single or divided doses.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 19 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-251710 [25] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-079680
TITLE: New polyanionic benzyl glycoside(s) tri acid **amide**(s) - are smooth-muscle cell proliferation inhibitors, useful for treating e.g. hypertension, congestive heart failure etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B03
INVENTOR(S): NOVAK, S T A; SOLL, R M; NOVAK, S T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AMHP) AMERICAN HOME PROD CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 71
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9614324	A1	19960517	(199625)*	EN	42
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AL AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE FI GE HU IS JP KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UZ VN					
AU 9641081	A	19960531	(199639)		
US 5565432	A	19961015	(199647)		15
FI 9701936	A	19970506	(199731)		
EP 791005	A1	19970827	(199739)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT SE SI					
ZA 9509436	A	19971029	(199749)		40
BR 9509608	A	19971028	(199750)		
MX 9703286	A1	19970801	(199829)		
HU 77756	T	19980728	(199842)		
JP 10508607	W	19980825	(199844)		49
KR 97707140	A	19971201	(199847)		
AU 699670	B	19981210	(199910)		
NZ 296459	A	19990128	(199910)		
EP 791005	B1	19990929	(199945)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT SE SI					
DE 69512528	E	19991104	(199953)		

ES 2136888	T3	19991201 (200005)
IL 115747	A	19991231 (200018)
TW 403758	A	20000901 (200112)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9614324	A1	WO 1995-US14737	19951103
AU 9641081	A	WO 1995-US14737	19951103
		AU 1996-41081	19951103
US 5565432	A	US 1994-335010	19941107
FI 9701936	A	WO 1995-US14737	19951103
		FI 1997-1936	19970506
EP 791005	A1	EP 1995-939137	19951103
		WO 1995-US14737	19951103
ZA 9509436	A	ZA 1995-9436	19951107
BR 9509608	A	BR 1995-9608	19951103
		WO 1995-US14737	19951103
MX 9703286	A1	MX 1997-3286	19970506
HU 77756	T	WO 1995-US14737	19951103
		HU 1998-942	19951103
JP 10508607	W	WO 1995-US14737	19951103
		JP 1996-515532	19951103
KR 97707140	A	WO 1995-US14737	19951103
		KR 1997-703022	19970507
AU 699670	B	AU 1996-41081	19951103
NZ 296459	A	NZ 1995-296459	19951103
		WO 1995-US14737	19951103
EP 791005	B1	EP 1995-939137	19951103
		WO 1995-US14737	19951103
DE 69512528	E	DE 1995-612528	19951103
		EP 1995-939137	19951103
		WO 1995-US14737	19951103
ES 2136888	T3	EP 1995-939137	19951103
IL 115747	A	IL 1995-115747	19951024
TW 403758	A	TW 1995-112132	19951116

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9641081	A	Based on	WO 9614324
EP 791005	A1	Based on	WO 9614324
BR 9509608	A	Based on	WO 9614324
HU 77756	T	Based on	WO 9614324
JP 10508607	W	Based on	WO 9614324
KR 97707140	A	Based on	WO 9614324
AU 699670	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9641081
		Based on	WO 9614324
NZ 296459	A	Based on	WO 9614324
EP 791005	B1	Based on	WO 9614324
DE 69512528	E	Based on	EP 791005
		Based on	WO 9614324
ES 2136888	T3	Based on	EP 791005

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-335010 19941107
AN 1996-251710 [25] WPIDS

AB WO 9614324 A UPAB: 19960625
Smooth-muscle cell proliferation inhibitors of formula (I) and their salts are new. In (I), Q = a gp. of formula (i); R1-R4 are H, SO3M or a gp. of formula (ii); each oligosaccharide gp contains 1-3 sugar gps.; M is Li, Na, K or ammonium; n is 1-2; X is halo, 1-6C alkyl or 1-6C alkoxy; and Y is carbonyl or sulphonyl.
USE - (I) are used to treat conditions characterised by excessive smooth muscle cell proliferation (claimed). (I) are used to **treat restenosis**, hypertension, asthma, congestive heart failure and proliferation arising from vascular reconstructive surgery and transplantation e.g. balloon angioplasty, vascular graft surgery, coronary artery by-pass surgery and heart transplantation. **Admin**. is systemic, **oral**, transmembranal, transdermal or topical. **Admin**. by continuous release is suitable. Systemic dosing by i.v. injection is 0.1-10 mg/kg/hr. over 5-30 days.
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5565432 A UPAB: 19961124
A compound of Formula (I) wherein n is 1 or 2; each of R1, R2, R3, and R4 are, independently, H, SO3M, or a glycoside having the structure (i); and each monosaccharide or oligosaccharide group having the structure (ii), contg. 1 to 3 glycoside groups; M is lithium, sodium, potassium, or ammonium; X is a halogen, lower alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or lower alkoxy having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and Y is carbonyl or sulphonyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 20 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-342919 [35] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-108958
TITLE: New N-(phenyl or naphthyl)pyrido indole derivs. and related cpds. - are leukotriene-B4 antagonists, useful for **treating** inflammatory disorders, **arteriosclerosis**, leukaemia etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): BUCHMANN, B; FROEHLICH, W; GIESEN, C; HENNEKES, H; REHWINKEL, H; SCHNEIDER, F; SKUBALLA, W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHD) SCHERING AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 20
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19502753	A1	19960725	(199635)*		11
WO 9622989	A1	19960801	(199636)	EN	25
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: CA JP US					
EP 805810	A1	19971112	(199750)	GE	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
JP 10512579	W	19981202	(199907)		30
US 5880126	A	19990309	(199917)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

DE 19502753	A1	DE 1995-19502753	19950123
WO 9622989	A1	WO 1996-EP213	19960119
EP 805810	A1	EP 1996-901309	19960119
		WO 1996-EP213	19960119
JP 10512579	W	JP 1996-522605	19960119
		WO 1996-EP213	19960119
US 5880126	A	WO 1996-EP213	19960119
		US 1997-875090	19971208

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 805810	A1	Based on	WO 9622989
JP 10512579	W	Based on	WO 9622989
US 5880126	A	Based on	WO 9622989

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1995-19502753 19950123
AN 1996-342919 [35] WPIDS
AB DE 19502753 A UPAB: 19960905
9H-Pyrido[3,4-b]indole derivs. of formula (I), and esters, **amides** and salts, are new. U,V,W = C-C (sic) bond or 1-6C alkylene; R1 = H, OH or COOH; R2 = H, OH, 1-4C alkoxy, 1-6C alkanoyloxy or 1-4C omega-carboxyalkoxy; or R1+R2 = oxycarbonyl; X = O or C-C bond; Y = C-C bond, CONR', or a gp. of formula (i); m+n = 3, 4 or 5; Q = CH or N; R' = H, or 1-7C alkyl (opt. substd. by COOH); R3, R4 = phenyl, naphthyl or 1-4C alkylenephenyl (all opt. substd. by halo, CF3, 1-7C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy, COOH and/or NO2).

USE - (I) are leukotriene-B4 antagonists. They may be used in the treatment of inflammatory, allergic and immunological disorders, including eczema, erythema, psoriasis, pruritus, acne, dermatitis, bullous pemphigoid, delayed pressure urticaria, allergic vasculitis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease (OPD), ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, NSAID gastropathy, multiple sclerosis, rhinitis, inflammatory eye disorders, shock, burns, leukaemia and atherosclerosis.

Admin. is **oral**, rectal, parenteral, as a salve or lotion, or by inhalation. **Oral** dosage units contain 0.1-200 mg.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 21 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-351121 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-153764
TITLE: Use of mercapto-acetyl-**amide** di sulphide derivs. to lower serum cholesterol and plasma tri glyceride(s) - to **treat** hypercholesterolaemia, hyper-triglyceridaemia and **atherosclerosis**.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): DAGE, R C; FLYNN, G A; FRENCH, J F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RICH) MERRELL PHARM INC; (RICH) MERRELL DOW PHARM INC; (HMRI) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 61
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 9525519	A1	19950928 (199545)*	EN	82
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG				
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LT LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN				
AU 9519720	A	19951009 (199603)		
ZA 9502289	A	19960327 (199619)		79
FI 9603784	A	19960923 (199651)		
NO 9603988	A	19961122 (199705)		
EP 751774	A1	19970108 (199707)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
HU 74624	T	19970128 (199746)		
KR 97701549	A	19970412 (199817)		
AU 688012	B	19980305 (199820)		
JP 10503468	W	19980331 (199823)		68
US 6013645	A	20000111 (200010)		
NZ 282565	A	19991129 (200031)		
CN 1144482	A	19970305 (200064)		
CA 2184692	C	20010102 (200104)	EN	
IL 113073	A	20010319 (200129)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9525519	A1		WO 1995-US2448	19950228
AU 9519720	A		AU 1995-19720	19950228
ZA 9502289	A		ZA 1995-2289	19950320
FI 9603784	A		WO 1995-US2448	19950228
			FI 1996-3784	19960923
NO 9603988	A		WO 1995-US2448	19950228
			NO 1996-3988	19960923
EP 751774	A1		EP 1995-912630	19950228
			WO 1995-US2448	19950228
HU 74624	T		WO 1995-US2448	19950228
			HU 1996-2602	19950228
KR 97701549	A		WO 1995-US2448	19950228
			KR 1996-705273	19960923
AU 688012	B		AU 1995-19720	19950228
JP 10503468	W		JP 1995-524645	19950228
			WO 1995-US2448	19950228
US 6013645	A	Cont of	US 1994-217471	19940324
			WO 1995-US2448	19950228
			US 1997-913006	19971124
NZ 282565	A		NZ 1995-282565	19950228
			WO 1995-US2448	19950228
CN 1144482	A		CN 1995-192241	19950228
CA 2184692	C		CA 1995-2184692	19950228
			WO 1995-US2448	19950228
IL 113073	A		IL 1995-113073	19950322

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9519720	A	Based on	WO 9525519

EP 751774	A1	Based on	WO 9525519
HU 74624	T	Based on	WO 9525519
KR 97701549	A	Based on	WO 9525519
AU 688012	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9519720
		Based on	WO 9525519
JP 10503468	W	Based on	WO 9525519
US 6013645	A	Based on	WO 9525519
CA 2184692	C	Based on	WO 9525519

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-217471 19940324; US 1997-913006 19971124

AN 1995-351121 [45] WPIDS

AB WO 9525519 A UPAB: 19951114

The use of mercaptoacetylamide disulphide derivs. of formula (I) and their salts for lowering serum cholesterol and plasma triglycerides, is new. R1,R2 = H, OH, OR4 or Ar-Y; or R1+R2 when on adjacent C atoms complete a benzene ring or methylenedioxy; R4 = 1-4 C alkyl; Ar = aryl; Y = 0-4 C alkyl (sic); X = (CH2)n, O, S, NR5 or NC(O)R6; n = 0 or 1; R5 = H, 1-4 C alkyl or Ar-Y; R6 = CF3, 1-10 C alkyl or Ar-Y; A1, A2 = H or CO2R7; R7 = H, CH2O-C(O)C(CH3)3, 1-4 C alkyl, Ar-Y or diphenylmethyl; provided that: (i) when X = (CH2)n and A1 = H, then A2 = CO2R7; (ii) when X = (CH2)n and A1 = CO2R7, then A2 = H; and (iii) when X is not (CH2)n then A2 = H; R3 = H, 1-8 C alkyl, CH2OCH2CH2OCH3 or Ar-Y; G = a gp. of formula (i) - (iii); m = 1-3; R8 = H, 1-6 C alkyl, CH2CH2S(O)pCH3 or aralkyl; p = 0-2; R9 = H, OH, NH2, 1-6 C alkyl, N-methylamino, N,N-dimethylamino, CO2R7 or OC(O)R10; R10 = H, 1-6 C alkyl or phenyl; V1 = O, S or NH; V2 = N or CH; V3 = C(O) or a bond.

USE - (I) are used to **treat** hypertriglyceridaemia, **atherosclerosis** and hypercholesterolaemia. **Admin.** may be e.g. **oral**, subcutaneous, i.m., i.v., transdermal, intranasal, rectal. Dosage is 1-1000 (pref. 2-200) mg/kg/day.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 22 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-357435 [46] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-102638 [13]; 1996-308768 [31]

DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-156443

TITLE: Pyrido[2,1-a]benzazepinone carboxylic acid derivs. with **amide** side chain - are enkephalinase and ACE inhibitors, used as analgesics, diuretics, hypotensives, in bowel syndrome, cognitive disorders, etc..

DERWENT CLASS: B02

INVENTOR(S): FLYNN, G A; WARSHAWSKY, A M

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RICH) MERRELL DOW PHARM INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5455242	A	19951003	(199546)*		21

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 5455242	A	Cont of	US 1991-767281	19910927

Cont of	US 1992-935672	19920825
CIP of	US 1992-993499	19921218
	US 1993-148076	19931102

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-148076 19931102; US 1991-767281 19910927; US 1992-935672 19920825; US 1992-993499 19921218

AN 1995-357435 [46] WPIDS
CR 1993-102638 [13]; 1996-308768 [31]
AB US 5455242 A UPAB: 19960819
Pyrido[2,1-a]benzazepin-6-one 4-carboxylic acid derivs. with 7-amido side chain, of formula (I), are new: B1, B2 = H, OH or OR2; or CB1CB2 = methylenedioxy or fused benzo; R2 = 1-4C alkyl or Ar-Y; Ar = phenyl or naphthyl (both opt. substd. by 1-3 of methylenedioxy, OH, 1-4C alkoxy, F, or Cl; Y = H or 1-4C alkyl; A = a bond, CH2, O, S, NR4 or NCOR5; R3 = H or CH2OCOCMe3; R1 = H, 1-4C alkyl or CH2OCOCMe3; R4 = H, 1-4C alkyl, or Ar-Y; R5 = CF3, 1-10C alkyl, or Ar-Y; and n = 1-3.

USE - (I) are enkephalinase and ACE inhibitors. They are of use in the treatment of pain, for analgesic effect, or for abnormalities of fluid, electrolyte, blood or intraocular pressure, renin, or aldosterone homeostasis disorders. These include hypertension, renal disease, hyperaldosteronaemia, cardiac hypertrophy, glaucoma, congestive heart failure; as diuretics and natriuretics; irritable bowel syndrome, depression, relief of withdrawal symptoms from opiate cessation, in cognitive disorders, or to inhibit smooth cell proliferation, as in **prevention** of vascular stenosis in **arteriosclerosis**, or after vascular surgery or coronary angioplasty. **Admin.** is **oral** or parenteral.
Dosage is 0.01-20 (pref. 0.1-10) mg/kg/day.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 23 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-138962 [18] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-028129 [04]; 1996-496914 [49]; 1997-401911 [37]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-064232
TITLE: Novel hetero-acetic acid deriv(s) - useful for **treatment** of hypercholesterolaemia, **atherosclerosis**, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): MAIN, A J; WALKER, G N; YOKOYAMA, N
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5401772	A	19950328	(199518)*		19

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 5401772	A	CIP of	US 1992-918544	19920721
			US 1993-154203	19931118

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-154203 19931118; US 1992-918544 19920721
AN 1995-138962 [18] WPIDS
CR 1994-028129 [04]; 1996-496914 [49]; 1997-401911 [37]
AB US 5401772 A UPAB: 19970922
Treatment of hypercholesterolaemia comprises **admin.** of a heteroacetic acid deriv. of formula (I) or its salt: R = OH opt. esterified or etherified; R1, R2 = halo, CF3 or lower alkyl; R3 = halo, CF3, lower alkyl, aryl, aryl-lower alkyl cycloalkyl or cycloalkyl-lower alkyl, or CR8R9R10; R8 = H, lower alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, aryl-lower alkyl or cycloalkyl-lower alkyl; R9 = H or acyloxy; R10 = H or lower alkyl; or R9+R10 = O; R4 = H, halo, CF3 or lower alkyl; X = NR7; W = O or S; R5 + R6 = O; R7 = H or lower alkyl; Z = carboxyl opt. derivatised as ester or **amide**; and aryl = carbocyclic aryl.
USE - (I) are selected thyromimetic hypolipidaemic agents which enhance the clearance of cholesterol from the circulation. The cpds. are used for reducing total cholesterol plasma levels esp. LDL-cholesterol levels and can **treate** occlusive cardiovascular conditions, e.g. **atherosclerosis** and myocardial infarction. **Admin.** is e.g. **oral**, rectal, transdermal or parenteral.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 24 OF 57 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95237996 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95237996 PubMed ID: 7721443
TITLE: Circulating nitric oxide (nitrite/nitrate) levels in postmenopausal women substituted with 17 beta-estradiol and norethisterone acetate. A two-year follow-up study.
AUTHOR: Rosselli M; Imthurn B; Keller P J; Jackson E K; Dubey R K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Clinic of Endocrinology, University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL-35909 (NHLBI)
HL-40319 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: HYPERTENSION, (1995 Apr) 25 (4 Pt 2) 848-53.
Journal code: 7906255. ISSN: 0194-911X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199505
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950605
Last Updated on STN: 19950605
Entered Medline: 19950525
AB Postmenopausal women (PMW) have an increased risk of cardiovascular disease that is attenuated by hormone replacement **therapy** (HRT). Inasmuch as hypertension and **atherosclerosis** are associated with diminished endothelium-derived nitric oxide (NO), we investigated whether HRT augments NO release in PMW. We determined serum levels of **nitrite**/nitrate (NO2 + NO3) at baseline and during the 6th, 12th, and 24th months of the study in two groups

of PMW. One group (HRT-PMW, n = 13) received continuous transdermal **administration** of 17 beta-estradiol (Estraderm-TTS-50) supplemented with **oral** norethisterone acetate (NETA) on days 1 through 12 of each month, and the other group (control PMW, n = 13) did not receive HRT. Blood samples in the HRT-PMW group were collected without regard to whether subjects were taking NETA at the time of blood sampling. Serum NO2 + NO3 levels increased in HRT-PMW for the duration of the study, whereas serum NO2 + NO3 levels remained unchanged in control PMW. When all samples regardless of timing of collection with respect to NETA treatment were included in the statistical analysis, the change in NO2 + NO3 levels in HRT-PMW was significantly greater compared with the change in control PMW (P = .037). Likewise, when only those samples collected when estradiol-treated subjects were not taking **oral** NETA were included in the statistical analysis, the change in NO2 + NO3 levels in the HRT-PMW group remained significant (P = .047) compared with control PMW.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L30 ANSWER 25 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-333051 [41] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-333050 [41]; 1997-042678 [03]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-151486
TITLE: Use of aromatic azacyclic cpds. - in treatment of GPIIb/IIIa mediated diseases, including thrombosis, stroke, re-occlusion, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03
INVENTOR(S): BREWSTER, A G; CAULKETT, P W R; FAULL, A W; MILLS, S D; PEARCE, R J; RAYNER, J W; SHUTE, R E; SMITHERS, M J; WAYNE, M G; FAULL, A; RAYNER, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ZENE) ZENECA LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 51
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9422835	A2	19941013	(199445)*	EN	236
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE					
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TT UA UZ VN					
AU 9462890	A	19941024	(199505)		
ZA 9402179	A	19950125	(199511)		237
EP 690847	A1	19960110	(199607)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
WO 9422835	A3	19941222	(199610)		
US 5563141	A	19961008	(199646)		70
JP 08509967	W	19961022	(199705)		316
US 5750754	A	19980512	(199826)		
US 5753659	A	19980519	(199827)		
AU 692439	B	19980611	(199834)		
JP 3088016	B2	20000918	(200048)		93

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9422835	A2	WO 1994-GB648	19940328
AU 9462890	A	AU 1994-62890	19940328

ZA 9402179	A		ZA 1994-2179	19940328
EP 690847	A1		EP 1994-910495	19940328
			WO 1994-GB648	19940328
US 5563141	A		US 1994-218174	19940328
JP 08509967	W		JP 1994-521811	19940328
			WO 1994-GB648	19940328
US 5750754	A		US 1996-658097	19960604
US 5753659	A	CIP of	US 1994-218174	19940328
			US 1995-458180	19950602
AU 692439	B		AU 1994-62890	19940328
JP 3088016	B2		JP 1994-521811	19940328
			WO 1994-GB648	19940328

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9462890	A	Based on	WO 9422835
EP 690847	A1	Based on	WO 9422835
JP 08509967	W	Based on	WO 9422835
US 5753659	A	CIP of	US 5563141
AU 692439	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9462890
		Based on	WO 9422835
JP 3088016	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 08509967
		Based on	WO 9422835

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1993-25610 19931215; GB 1993-6451 19930329; GB 1993-6453 19930329; GB 1993-25605 19931215; GB 1995-18188 19950907

AN 1994-333051 [41] WPIDS

CR 1994-333050 [41]; 1997-042678 [03]

AB WO 9422835 A UPAB: 20001001

Use of an aromatic azacyclic cpd. bonded through imino and template linker gps. to an acidic gps., of formula (M1)n-Q-(M2)m-L-A (I), or a salt or prodrug of it, for manufacture of a medicament for prevention or treatment of a disease mediated by binding of adhesion molecules to GPIIb/IIIa, is new: n = 0 or 1; and m = 1-n; M4 = an amino gp.; M2 = an imino gp.; Q = an aromatic heterocyclic gp. contg. a basic N atom; L = a template gp.; and A = an acidic gp., an ester or **amide** of it, or a sulphonamide gp. Certain (I) are also new cpds., with the more specific definitions.

Dosage is 0.01-50 mg/kg, by various routes including **oral**.

USE - (I) inhibit fibrinogenic formation of blood thrombi, leading to thrombosis, stroke, unstable angina, transient ischaemic attack, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis, thromboembolism, and reocclusion during and after thrombolytic therapy. They may also be useful in **prevention** of reocclusion and **restenosis** after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and coronary artery bypass graft. Other possibilities involving adhesion, include cancer.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5563141 A UPAB: 19961115

Prevention or treatment of a disease mediated by the binding of adhesion mols. to GPIIb/IIIa in a warm-blooded animal comprises **administering** an effective amt. of a cpd. of formula (I):

M2 = NR4-D-TR5;

T = N;

D = CH2CO or CH2CH2 opt. substd. by carboxy, 1-4C alkoxycarbonyl or 1-4C alkoxymethyl, and
R4+R5 = CH2CH2;
X1 = a bond;
X2 = a linking gp. selected from oxy 1-4C alkylene and oxy 5-6C alkylene, in any of which the alkylene gp. may opt. be substd. by 2-4C alkenyl, 2-4C alkynyl, 1-4C alkoxy, carboxy, 1-4C alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl 1-2C alkylCONH, phenyl 1-4C alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy 1-2C alkyl, phenyl 1-2C alkyl, phenylsulphonyl 1-2C alkyl, pyridyl, phenyl, amino or a gp. of formula NR12XR6;
X = SO2, CO or CO2;
R12 = H or 1-4C alkyl, and
R6 = 1-6C alkyl, 6-10C aryl, 6-10C aryl 1-4C alkyl, di 1-4C alkylamino 1-4C alkyl, morpholino 1-4C alkyl, piperidino 1-4C alkyl or N-1-4C alkyl-piperidino 1-4C alkyl;
Z1,Z1a = H, hydroxy, halogeno, 1-4C alkyl, 2-4C alkenyl, 2-4C alkynyl, 1-4C alkoxy, 1-4C alkylthio, 2-4C alkenyloxy, nitro, amino, 1-4C alkylamino, 2-4C alkanoylamino, cyano and 1-4C alkoxycarbonyl or have one of the meanings given for X2-A1;
A1 = carboxy or an ester or **amide** thereof, an acyl sulphonamide gp. of formula CONHSO2R9,
(R9 = 1-4C alkyl or opt. substd. phenyl)
a 1H-tetrazol-5-yl gp. or a sulphonamide gp. of formula NHSO2R10;
R10 = 1-6C alkyl, fluoro 1-6C alkyl or phenyl opt. substd. by 1 or 2 substits. selected from 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy and halo, and
R13 = H, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or halo;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or pro-drug thereof.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 26 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-333050 [41] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-333051 [45]; 1997-042678 [03]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-151485
TITLE: New pyridine derivs - are useful, e.g. as platelet aggregation inhibitors for **treating** stroke, **atherosclerosis**, pulmonary embolism, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03
INVENTOR(S): BREWSTER, A G; CAULKETT, P W R; FAULL, A W; MILLS, S D; PEARCE, R J; RAYNER, J W; SHUTE, R E; SMITHERS, M J; WAYNE, M G; BRESTER, A G; FAULL, A; MILLS, S; RAYNER, J; SHUTE, R; WAYNE, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ZENE) ZENECA LTD; (ASTR) ASTRAZENECA AB
COUNTRY COUNT: 53
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9422834	A1	19941013	(199441)*	EN	182
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE					
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TT UA UZ VN					
AU 9462889	A	19941024	(199505)		
ZA 9402178	A	19950125	(199511)		142
FI 9504616	A	19950928	(199550)		
NO 9503837	A	19950928	(199551)		

EP 691959	A1	19960117 (199608)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
CZ 9502509	A3	19960117 (199610)		
BR 9406613	A	19960206 (199612)		
SK 9501208	A3	19960605 (199632)		
TW 276254	A	19960521 (199636)		
US 5556977	A	19960917 (199643)		42
JP 08508291	W	19960903 (199704)		178
US 5652242	A	19970729 (199736)		42
HU 72088	T	19960328 (199741)		
CN 1120334	A	19960410 (199744)		
EP 825184	A1	19980225 (199812)	EN	59
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
US 5728701	A	19980317 (199818)		44
US 5750754	A	19980512 (199826)		
EP 691959	B1	19980722 (199833)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
AU 692438	B	19980611 (199834)		
DE 69411900	E	19980827 (199840)		
ES 2119184	T3	19981001 (199848)		
NO 305244	B1	19990426 (199923)		
IL 109144	A	20000229 (200029)		
RU 2142944	C1	19991220 (200043)		
KR 231089	B1	19991115 (200111)		
EP 825184	B1	20010620 (200136)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE				
DE 69427548	E	20010726 (200150)		
ES 2159798	T3	20011016 (200173)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9422834	A1		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
AU 9462889	A		AU 1994-62889	19940328
ZA 9402178	A		ZA 1994-2178	19940328
FI 9504616	A		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
			FI 1995-4616	19950928
NO 9503837	A		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
			NO 1995-3837	19950928
EP 691959	A1		EP 1994-910494	19940328
			WO 1994-GB647	19940328
CZ 9502509	A3		CZ 1995-2509	19940328
BR 9406613	A		BR 1994-6613	19940328
			WO 1994-GB647	19940328
SK 9501208	A3		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
			SK 1995-1208	19940328
TW 276254	A		TW 1994-102802	19940328
US 5556977	A		US 1994-218171	19940328
JP 08508291	W		JP 1994-521810	19940328
			WO 1994-GB647	19940328
US 5652242	A	CIP of	US 1994-218171	19940328
			US 1995-457538	19950601
HU 72088	T		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
			HU 1995-2290	19940328
CN 1120334	A		CN 1994-191664	19940328
EP 825184	A1	Div ex	EP 1994-910494	19940328
			EP 1997-117909	19940328

US 5728701	A	CIP of	US 1994-218171	19940328
		Cont of	US 1995-457538	19950601
			US 1997-820003	19970318
US 5750754	A		US 1996-658097	19960604
EP 691959	B1		EP 1994-910494	19940328
			WO 1994-GB647	19940328
		Related to	EP 1997-117909	19940328
AU 692438	B		AU 1994-62889	19940328
DE 69411900	E		DE 1994-611900	19940328
			EP 1994-910494	19940328
			WO 1994-GB647	19940328
ES 2119184	T3		EP 1994-910494	19940328
NO 305244	B1		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
			NO 1995-3837	19950928
IL 109144	A		IL 1994-109144	19940328
RU 2142944	C1		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
			RU 1995-122602	19940328
KR 231089	B1		WO 1994-GB647	19940328
			KR 1995-704314	19950929
EP 825184	B1	Div ex	EP 1994-910494	19940328
			EP 1997-117909	19940328
DE 69427548	E		DE 1994-627548	19940328
			EP 1997-117909	19940328
ES 2159798	T3		EP 1997-117909	19940328

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9462889	A	Based on	WO 9422834
EP 691959	A1	Based on	WO 9422834
BR 9406613	A	Based on	WO 9422834
JP 08508291	W	Based on	WO 9422834
US 5652242	A	CIP of	US 5556977
HU 72088	T	Based on	WO 9422834
EP 825184	A1	Div ex	EP 691959
US 5728701	A	CIP of	US 5563141
		Cont of	US 5652242
EP 691959	B1	Related to	EP 825184
		Based on	WO 9422834
AU 692438	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9462889
		Based on	WO 9422834
DE 69411900	E	Based on	EP 691959
		Based on	WO 9422834
ES 2119184	T3	Based on	EP 691959
NO 305244	B1	Previous Publ.	NO 9503837
RU 2142944	C1	Based on	WO 9422834
EP 825184	B1	Div ex	EP 691959
DE 69427548	E	Based on	EP 825184
ES 2159798	T3	Based on	EP 825184

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1993-25605 19931215; GB 1993-6453 19930329; GB 1993-6451 19930329; GB 1993-25610 19931215; GB 1995-18188 19950907

AN 1994-333050 [41] WPIDS

CR 1994-333051 [45]; 1997-042678 [03]

AB WO 9422834 A UPAB: 20011211

New pyridine cpds. of formula (I), and their salts are claimed. In

(I), M2 = NR3 or NR4-D-TR5; R3 = H or Q; when T = N; D = CH2CO, CH2SO2, or 2-3C alkylene (opt. substd. by COOH, COOQ or CH2OQ); and R4, R5 = H or Q or R4+R5 = CH2CO or 2-3C alkylene; or when T = CH; D = CH2CO, CH2CH2NH, 1-3C alkylene (opt. substd. by COOH or COOQ) or 2-3C alkyeneoxy; and R4+R5 = 1-3C alkylene; or (C) R4+DTR5 = 5-6C alkenylene; X1 = e.g. 1-4C alkylene, 2-4C alkenylene, 2-4C alkynylene, 1-2C alkylenephenylene, phenyleneoxy, phenyleneoxymethylene, phenylenecarbonyl, phenylenecarbonylamino, 1-3C alkylene-carbonyl, etc. X1+M2 is a gp. of formula (i)-(iii); Z1, Z1a = H, OH, halo, Q, 2-4C alkenyl, 2-4C alkynyl, QO, QS, 2-4C alkenyloxy, NO2, NH2, NHQ, 2-4C alkanoylamino, etc.; R13 = H, Q, QO or halo; and Q = 1-4C alkyl.

USE - (I) are useful in treatment or prevention of diseases in which cell adhesion (esp. platelet aggregation) is involved, e.g., venous or arterial thrombosis (such as pulmonary embolism, stroke and thrombotic events accompanying unstable angina and transient ischaemic attack), myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis, thromboembolism and reocclusion during and after thrombolytic therapy. (I) may also be used for **prevention** of reocclusion and **restenosis** following percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty and coronary artery bypass graft. They may also be used in treatment of other diseases mediated by binding of adhesion molecules to Gp. IIb/IIIa, e.g. cancer. **Admin**. is **oral**, rectal, topical, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or by inhalation. Dosage is 0.01-50 mg/kg.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5556977 A UPAB: 19961025

A compound of formula (I) or its salt wherein:

M2 = NR4-D-TR5; T = N; D = CH2CO or CH2CH2; and R4+R5 = CH2CH2; X1 = bond;

Z1 and Z1a = hydrogen, hydroxy, halogeno, (1-4C)alkyl, (2-4C)alkenyl, (2-4C)alkynyl, (1-4C)alkoxy, (1-4C)alkylthio, (2-4C)alkenyloxy, nitro, amino, (1-4C)alkylamino, (2-4C)alkanoylamino, cyano, (1-4C)alkylsulphonylamino; phenyl(1-2C)alkylsulphonylamino, p-toluenesulphonylamino, or (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, or has one of the meanings given for X2-A1;

X2 = oxy(2-4C)alkylene or oxy(5-6C)alkylene group, which group optionally may be substituted on the alkylene by any of (2-4C)alkenyl, (2-4C)alkynyl, carboxy, (1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl(1-4C)alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl(1-2C)alkylNHCO, phenyl(1-2C)alkyl, pyridyl, phenyl, amino or a group of the formula NR12XR6 in which X is SO2, CO or CO2, R12 is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl and R6 is (1-6C)alkyl, (6-10C)aryl or (6-10C)aryl (1-4C)alkyl;

A1 = carboxy or a metabolically labile ester or **amide** thereof; and

R13 = hydrogen, (1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxy or halogen.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5652242 A UPAB: 19970909

The compound (3R)-3-methyl-4-[4-[4-(4-pyridyl) piperazin-1-yl]phenoxy]butyric acid, or a metabolically labile ester or **amide** thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5728701 A UPAB: 19980507

New pyridine cpds. of formula (I), and their salts are claimed. In (I), M2 = NR3 or NR4-D-TR5; R3 = H or Q; when T = N; D = CH2CO, CH2SO2, or 2-3C alkylene (opt. substd. by COOH, COOQ or CH2OQ); and

R4, R5 = H or Q or R4+R5 = CH2CO or 2-3C alkylene; or when T = CH; D = CH2CO, CH2CH2NH, 1-3C alkylene (opt. substd. by COOH or COOQ) or 2-3C alkyeneoxy; and R4+R5 = 1-3C alkylene; or (C) R4+DTR5 = 5-6C alkenylene; X1 = e.g. 1-4C alkylene, 2-4C alkenylene, 2-4C alkynylene, 1-2C alkylenephenylene, phenyleneoxy, phenyleneoxymethylene, phenylenecarbonyl, phenylenecarbonylamino, 1-3C alkylene-carbonyl, etc. X1+M2 is a gp. of formula (i)-(iii); Z1, Z1a = H, OH, halo, Q, 2-4C alkenyl, 2-4C alkynyl, QO, QS, 2-4C alkenyloxy, NO2, NH2, NHQ, 2-4C alkanoylamino, etc.; R13 = H, Q, QO or halo; and Q = 1-4C alkyl.

USE - (I) are useful in treatment or prevention of diseases in which cell adhesion (esp. platelet aggregation) is involved, e.g., venous or arterial thrombosis (such as pulmonary embolism, stroke and thrombotic events accompanying unstable angina and transient ischaemic attack), myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis, thromboembolism and reocclusion during and after thrombolytic therapy. (I) may also be used for **prevention** of reocclusion and **restenosis** following percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty and coronary artery bypass graft. They may also be used in treatment of other diseases mediated by binding of adhesion molecules to Gp. IIb/IIIa, e.g. cancer. **Admin**. is **oral**, rectal, topical, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or by inhalation. Dosage is 0.01-50 mg/kg.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 27 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-294226 [36] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-093912 [11]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-134122
TITLE: Heterocyclic-substd. alkyl **amide** derivs. - inhibitors of cholesterol acyl transferase and hence useful in the **treatment** of hypercholesterolaemia and **atherosclerosis**
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03
INVENTOR(S): LEE, H T; OBRIEN, P M; PICARD, J A; PURCHASE, C F; ROTH, B D; SLISKOVIC, D R; WHITE, A D; LEE, H; PICARD, J; O'BRIEN, P M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 30
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9419330	A1	19940901	(199436)*		169
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU CA CZ FI HU JP KR NO NZ RU SK					
US 5366987	A	19941122	(199501)		45
AU 9461358	A	19940914	(199502)		
US 5441975	A	19950815	(199538)		43
EP 684945	A1	19951206	(199602)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
JP 08507060	W	19960730	(199650)		156
US 5646170	A	19970708	(199733)		46
AU 679726	B	19970710	(199736)		
MX 185644	B	19970818	(199847)		
MX 197830	B	20000728	(200160)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9419330	A1		WO 1994-US1420	19940208
US 5366987	A	CIP of	US 1991-748568	19910822
		CIP of	US 1992-913643	19920720
			US 1993-19411	19930218
AU 9461358	A		AU 1994-61358	19940208
US 5441975	A	CIP of	US 1991-748568	19910822
		CIP of	US 1992-913643	19920720
		Div ex	US 1993-19411	19930218
			US 1994-274088	19940712
EP 684945	A1		EP 1994-908008	19940208
			WO 1994-US1420	19940208
JP 08507060	W		JP 1994-519020	19940208
			WO 1994-US1420	19940208
US 5646170	A	CIP of	US 1991-748568	19910822
		CIP of	US 1992-913643	19920720
		Div ex	US 1993-19411	19930218
		Div ex	US 1994-274088	19940712
			US 1995-433776	19950503
AU 679726	B		AU 1994-61358	19940208
MX 185644	B		MX 1994-1234	19940217
MX 197830	B		MX 1997-3532	19970514

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9461358	A	Based on	WO 9419330
US 5441975	A	Div ex	US 5366987
EP 684945	A1	Based on	WO 9419330
JP 08507060	W	Based on	WO 9419330
US 5646170	A	Div ex	US 5366987
		Div ex	US 5441975
AU 679726	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9461358
		Based on	WO 9419330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-19411 19930218; US 1991-748568 19910822; US 1992-913643 19920720; US 1994-274088 19940712; US 1995-433776 19950503

AN 1994-294226 [36] WPIDS

CR 1993-093912 [11]

AB WO 9419330 A UPAB: 20011018

Heterocyclic-substd. alkyl **amide** derivs. of formula (I) and their salts and individual enantiomeric isomers are new. n = 0-2 for X other than tetrazole and n = 2 then R2 = R3 = H (sic). R1 = Ph (opt. mono, di or tri-substd, by 1-4C alkyl, 1-3C alkoxy, 1-3C alkylthio, OH, Ph, F, Cl, Br, NO2, CN, CF3, COOH, COO(1-4C)alkyl, (CH2)mNR5R6), 1- or 2-naphthyl (opt. mono-, di- or tri-substd. as described for Ph, but not with 1-3C alkylthio nor with Ph), a gp. of formula (a) etc., R8, R9 = 1-4C alkyl or Ph, R10 = 1-18C opt. linearhydrocarbyl which is opt. unsatd. contg. 1 double bond or 2 non-adjacent double bonds, Ph (opt. mono-, di- or tri-substd. by the substits. previously described for Ph but not with 1-3C alkylthio or Ph etc., R2, R3 = H or halo (or OH if X = a tetrazole), 1-12C opt.

linear alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl, Ph or phenyl (1-4C) alkyl, both of these last 2 gps. the P ring is opt. mono-, di- or tri-substd. as described for Ph under R1 but not with COOH or COO(1-4C)alkyl and can also be substd. with 4C alkylthio, 4C alkoxy or cycloalkyl), 2-6C alkenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl (opt. mono, di or tri-substd. with 1-4C alkyl or 1-3C alkoxy, or R2 and R3, together with the C atom to which they are attached form 1-4C alkylidene, benzylidene or 3-7C spiroalkyl or when R2 - H, F, 1-12C alkyl, R3 - a 5-6 membered monocyclic or fused bicyclic heterocyclic gp. contg. at least 1-4 heteroatoms in at least 1 ring, these heteroatoms being N, O and/or S and the ring being opt. substd. with 1-4C alkyl and including the N-oxides, etc. R4 = opt. linear 1-20C hydrocarbyl, opt. unsatd. contg. 1 double bond or 2 non-adjacent double bonds, alkyl substd. by CF3 or Ph etc.

USE - (I) can be used in the **treatment** of hypercholesterolaemia and **atherosclerosis**, as a result of inhibiting cholesterol acyl-transferase (ACAT), the enzyme responsible for the esterification of dietary cholesterol.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5366987 A UPAB: 19950110

Isoxazolyl derivs. of formula (I) and their salts and isomers are new. In (I) R1 is mono- di or trisubstd. phenyl, or 1- or 2-naphthyl; (substd by e.g. OH, halo, CN, NO2, CF3, opt. substd. COOH etc) R2 and R3 are each H, 1-12C alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl; 2-6C alkenyl or phenyl or phenyl (1-4C) alkyl both opt substd. by 1-3 of e.g. 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkylalkoxy (sic), 1-4C alkyl thio, OH, F, Cl, Br, CF3, CN, NO2, phenyl, cycloalkyl etc); R4 is 1-20C hydrocarbon or alkoxy both opt unsatd. 1-20C alkylthio, alkyl substd. by CF3 etc.

A specifically claimed cpd. is 3-dodecyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl) isoxazole-5-acetamide.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are heat ACAT inhibitors used to decrease absorption of dietary cholesterol and to **treat** hypercholesterolaemia and **atherosclerosis**. **Admin** is pref. **oral** at doses of 250-3000 mg/day pref 5-40 mg/kg/day.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5441975 A UPAB: 19950927

Pyrazolo-substd. alkyl **amide** cpds. of formula (I), enantiomers and salts, are new. n = 0-2; R1 = Ph or 1- or 2-naphthyl both opt. substd.; R2 and R3 = H, 1-12C alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl, Ph or Ph(1-4C)alkyl with the Ph opt. substd., or 2-6C alkenyl; R4 = 8-18C hydrocarbon opt. with 1 double bond or 2 non-adjacent double bonds.

(+-)-4-(1-dodecenyl)- and dodecyl-alpha-phenyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)-1H-pyrazole-1-acetamide and (+-)-N-(2,6-bis (1-methylethyl)phenyl)-4-(1-dodecenyl)-alpha-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-1-acetamide are specifically claimed.

USE - (I) are ACAT inhibitors and compsns. are used to **treat** hypercholesterolaemia and **atherosclerosis**. Dosage is e.g. 5-40 mg/kg/day.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5646170 A UPAB: 19970813

Compounds of formula R1NHC(=O)(CH2)nC(R2)(R3)XR4 (I) are new: n = 0-2;

R1 = phenyl (substituted by from one to three substituents), 1- or 2-naphthyl (optionally mono- tri-substituted);

R2, R3 =H, halo or hydroxy, 1-12C alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl,

phenyl or phenyl(1-4C)alkyl (optionally ring mono- to tri-substituted) or 2-6C alkenyl; or

CR2R3 = 1-4C alkylidene, benzylidene, 3-7C spiroalkyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl (optionally substituted by one to three substituents); X = tetrazole;

R4 = 12-20C hydrocarbon chain with one double bond or two nonadjacent double bonds or alkyl substituted by trifluoromethyl; and

R4 is in the two position of the tetrazole ring and a side chain is attached to the carbon atom of the tetrazole ring..

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 28 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-217506 [26] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-098900
TITLE: Use of di naphthalene cpds. - in treatment of e.g., cancer, pulmonary fibrosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): BICKNELL, R; HARRIS, A L; HERLIHY, W C; RUSCHE, J R; WITT, D P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 46
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9413277	A2	19940623	(199426)*	EN	129
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE					
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US UZ VN					
AU 9456549	A	19940704	(199437)		
WO 9413277	A3	19940804	(199517)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9413277	A2	WO 1993-GB2493	19931206
AU 9456549	A	AU 1994-56549	19931206
WO 9413277	A3	WO 1993-GB2493	19931206

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9456549	A	Based on	WO 9413277

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1992-25475 19921205
AN 1994-217506 [26] WPIDS
AB WO 9413277 A UPAB: 19940817
Use of dinaphthalene cpds. of formula (I), and (i) salts and esters of (I), (ii) salts of esters of (I) and (iii) **amides** of these cpds., in mfr. of medicaments for use in (a) treating cancer, (b) reducing undesired angiogenesis, (c) treating fibrotic diseases, (d) treating non-malignant hyper-proliferative diseases, (e) treating diseases which benefit from the antagonism of the action of heparin-dependent growth factors, or (f) **treating**

restenosis, is new. Each R1-R4 = one or more X, N3, NO2, halo, CF3, R5, OR5, CH2OR5, OCOR5, CH2OCOR5, NHCOR5, CH2NHCOR5, NR5R6, CH2NR5R6, CH2NO2, CONR5R6, CH2CONR5R6, COOR5, CH2COOR5, CHO or CH2CHO; X = SO3R5, CH2PO3R5R6, CH2SO3R5, OSO3R5, CH2OSO3R5, CH2NHSO3R5, NHSO3R5, OPO3R5R6, CH2OPO3R5R6 or PO3R5R6; R5,R6 = H or lower alkyl; A = a chemical gp. comprising 5-30 bonds directly linking the naphthyl gps.; Provided that: (a) cpd. (I) is not suramin; and (b) when A is not a gp. of formula (i) (where m,n = 0, 1 or 2) then at least one of R1-R4 is OH or an acidic gp.

USE - (I) can be used to treat, e.g., diabetic retinopathy, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, hormone-refractory prostate cancer, hormone-refractory breast cancer, pulmonary fibrosis, scleroderma, liver cirrhosis, sclerosing cholangitis, Peyronie's disease, chrome pancreatitis, Crohn's disease, endocardial fibroelastosis, glomerulonephritis, benign prostatic hypertrophy, leukaemia, cancer of the nose, breast, colon, lung, cervix or stomach, a fibromuscular hyperplasia of large vessels. (I) may also be used as female contraceptives. **Admin**. of (I) is **oral**, parenteral or topical. (I) are opt. used in combination with other active agents.

Dwg.0/18

L30 ANSWER 29 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-118364 [14] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-054778
TITLE: New substd. ethyl **amide** cpds. - useful as ACAT inhibitors for **treatment** of **atherosclerosis**..
DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05
INVENTOR(S): DUGAR, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHE) SCHERING CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9406784	A1	19940331	(199414)*	EN	61
US 5321031	A	19940614	(199423)		21
AU 9351286	A	19940412	(199431)		
EP 662965	A1	19950719	(199533)	EN	
JP 08501557	W	19960220	(199643)		66
US 5607931	A	19970304	(199715)		20

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9406784	A1		WO 1993-US8705	19930921
US 5321031	A		US 1992-950379	19920923
AU 9351286	A		AU 1993-51286	19930921
EP 662965	A1		EP 1993-922203	19930921
			WO 1993-US8705	19930921
JP 08501557	W		WO 1993-US8705	19930921
			JP 1994-508276	19930921
US 5607931	A	Cont of	US 1992-950379	19920923
			WO 1993-US8705	19930921
			US 1995-381958	19950320

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9351286	A	Based on	WO 9406784
EP 662965	A1	Based on	WO 9406784
JP 08501557	W	Based on	WO 9406784
US 5607931	A	Cont of	US 5321031
		Based on	WO 9406784

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1992-950379 19920923; US 1995-381958 19950320

AN 1994-118364 [14] WPIDS

AB WO 9406784 A UPAB: 19940524

Ethyl **amide** cpds. of formula C(R1)(R6)(R7)-CHR2-N(R4)COR3 (I) and their salts, are one of R1, R2 is a gp. A and the other is a gp. B, or both are a gp. B; A = phenyl or heteroaryl (both opt. substd. by 1-3 OH, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halo, COOH, CONH2, R8OCO, R8NHCO, (R8)2NCO, R8NH, (R8)2N or R8CONH); B = cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl, (both opt substd. by Y); R8 = lower alkyl; Y =(a) 1-3 substits. selected from alkyl, OH, COOH, CONH, E8OCO, R8NHCO, (Ra)2NCO, O, =N(OH), CF3CONH, MeCOCH2COO, MeCOO, R50, S(O)mR5, NH2, R5NH, (R5)N or R5CONH; or (b) a bivalent gp. of formula OCH2CH20 or CH2CH2CH2CH2, where both ends are attached to the same C atom to give a spiro-fused substit. m = 0, 1 or 2; R5 = lower alkyl, or phenyl (opt. substd. as in (A) above); R3 = 1-25C alkyl or 2-25C alkenyl (both opt. substd. by phenoxy or a gp. A and both opt. interrupted by O, S(O)m, NH, N(R5), CO or phenylene or heteroarylene (themselves opt. substd. as described for phenyl and heteroaryl under A above); R4 = H, lower alkyl or a gp. A; R6, R7 = H; or R6 + R7 = 0.

USE - (I) are ACAT inhibitors which are useful in **treatment** and **prevention** of **atherosclerosis**. **Admin**. is esp. **oral**.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5321031 A UPAB: 19940727

1,2-Disubstd. ethyl **amides** of formula R1CH2CHR2NHCOR3 (I) and salts are new. In the formula R1 = piperidinyl (opt. substd. by up to 3 of OH, NOH, =, OCOCH2COCH3, OAc, OR5-, and NH2, or a bivalent gp. of formula -O-(CH2)2-O- spiro-fused with both termini attached to same C); R2 = phenyl; and R3 is 1-25C alkyl or 2-25C alkenyl both opt. substd. with 1 or 2 Ph or PhO.

USE - Compsns. (I) are ACAT inhibitors used to lower cholesterol levels in **treatment** of **atherosclerosis** . Dosage is e.g. 7-30 mg/kg/day.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5607931 A UPAB: 19970410

A compound of the formula C(R1)(R6)(R7)-CH(R2)-N(R4)-C(R3)=O (I) wherein:

R1 is B and R2 is A;

A is phenyl or Q-substituted phenyl, wherein Q is 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C1-C6 lower alkyl, C1-C6 lower alkoxy, halogeno, -COOH, -CONH2, R8O-C(O)-, R8NH-C(O)-, (R8)2N-C(O)-, R8NH-, (R8)2N- and R8-C(O)-NH-, wherein R8 is C1-C6 lower alkyl;

B is C3-C6 cycloalkyl, Y-substituted cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or Y-substituted heterocycloalkyl, wherein heterocycloalkyl is pyrrolidinyl, morpholino, piperazinyl or

piperidonyl and wherein: Y is 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C6 alkyl, hydroxy, -COOH, -CONH2, R8O-C(O)-, R8NH-C(O)-, (R8)2N-C(O)-, O=, HO-N=, CF3C(O)NH-, CH3C(O)CH2C(O)O-, CH3C(O)O-, R5O-, -S(O)m-R5, -NH2, R5NH-, (R5)2N- and R5-C(O)-NH-, wherein m is 0, 1 or 2, R5 is C1-C6 lower alkyl, phenyl or Q-substituted phenyl, and R8 is as defined above; or Y is a bivalent group of the formula -O-(CH2)2-O-, or -(CH2)4-, wherein both termini of the bivalent group are attached to the same carbon atom, thereby constituting a spiro-fused substituent;

R3 is an alkyl chain of 10 to 25 carbon atoms, branched or straight, wherein the straight portion of the alkyl chain contains at least 10 carbon atoms; an alkenyl chain of 10 to 25 carbon atoms; a phenoxy-substituted C10-C25 alkyl chain; diphenylmethyl or diphenylethyl;

R4 is hydrogen;

R6 and R7 are both H;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 30 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-128760 [16] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-059313
TITLE: Antihyperlipidemics - contain phenoxy alkanoic acid derivs..
DERWENT CLASS: B05
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TANA) TANABE SEIYAKU CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 06072867	A	19940315	(199416)*		17

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 06072867	A	JP 1992-227691	19920827

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-227691 19920827
AN 1994-128760 [16] WPIDS
AB JP 06072867 A UPAB: 19940608

Antihyperlipidemics contain phenoxyalkanoic acid derivs of formula (I) or their pharmacologically acceptable **amides** or salts as effective component. R1 = (un)substituted phenyl, naphthyl, S- or N-contg. 5- or 6-members monocyclic group, lower alkyl; R2 = H, lower alkyl; R3-R6 = one or two or them are lower alkyl and the others are H; R7, R8 = lower alkyl; Alk1, Alk2 = a single bond, lower alkylene.

The antihyperlipidemics of formula of (I) where R1 = (halo)phenyl, lower alkylphenyl, lower alkoxyphenyl, lower alkanoylaminophenyl, naphthyl, pyridiyl, thienyl, lower alkyl. The antihyperlipidemics of formula of (I) where R1 = (halo)-phenyl, lower alkyl, thienyl; R2, R4-R6 = H; R3, R7, R8 = lower alkyl; Alk1, Alk2 = a single bond. The antihyperlipidemics of formula of (I) where the pharmacol. acceptable **amide** is mono or di lower alkylamides whose (un)substituted amido or alkyl moiety is

optionally substituted with a carboxyl group. 2-(4-(2-(p-Chlorobenzenesulphylamino)-(II), 2-(4-(2-p-methyl enzenesulphonylamino)-, 2-(4-(2-(2-thienylsulphonylamino)propyl)phen yloxy)-2-methylpropionic acids, or their pharmacologically acceptable salts.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) and their **amides** or salts are excellent blood lipid lowering agents, particularly showing potent serum cholesterol lowering activity. They are thus useful in the **treatment** and **prevention** of hyperlipidaemia and **arteriosclerosis**.

In an example, Serum total cholesterol lowering ratio was 65% at M% R-(II) **orally administered** for 7 days after rats were fed with chow contg. 2 W/W% cholesterol and 0.5 W/W% sodium cholate for 4 days.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 31 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-287743 [36] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-145665 [18]; 1995-193453 [25]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-134398
TITLE: New N-substd. bicycli lactam derivs. - are fibrinogen receptor antagonists for preventing platelet aggregation, and treatment or prevention of thrombus or embolism formation.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): CLAREMON, D A; LIVERTON, N
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MERI) MERCK & CO INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
GB 2276384	A	19940928	(199436)*		145
US 5389631	A	19950214	(199512)		45

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
GB 2276384	A		GB 1994-5317	19940317
US 5389631	A	CIP of	US 1991-784484	19911029
		CIP of	US 1992-821116	19920115
			US 1993-34042	19930322

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 5389631	A	CIP of	US 5272158

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-34042 19930322; US 1991-784484 19911029; US 1992-821116 19920115
AN 1994-287743 [36] WPIDS
CR 1993-145665 [18]; 1995-193453 [25]
AB GB 2276384 A UPAB: 19960129
Fibrinogen receptor antagonists of formula (I) are new: In (I), G = -C(R7)2-COR8 or -C(R6)2-C(R7)2-COR8; A, B, C and D = C or N; E = (CHR1)m (CHR2)n F (CHR3)o (CHR4)p or (CHR1)m CR2 = N(CHR4)n; m, n, o

and p = 0-2; F = O, CR1R2, CO, CS, CONR1, CSNR1, (CH2)D-2, NR,CO,NR,CS,COO,OCO or NR1R2; X = e.g. NR1R2, NR1. C(=NR2)R1, C(=NR3)NHR4, NR1 C(=NR2)NR3R4 etc. R1 = R3 = 1-10C alkyl; aryl (0-8C)alkyl; oxo; thio; amino (0-8C)alkyl (opt. N substd. by 1-3C alkyl or 1 or 2 1-6C alkyl etc. Y = 0-8C alkyl (opt. substd. by NR3.CORa, CONR3.Ra, ORa, S(O)nRa, etc.; Ra = 0-8C alkyl; Z = CO, CS, CO(CH2)m, CS(CH2)m, (CH2)m CO, O, S, SO, SO2 etc.; R5 = H; 1-6C alkyl; 0-6C alkyl substd. by 0-6C alkylcarbonyl, 0-6C alkoxy, OH or aryl; or halo; R6 = e.g. H; 1-8C alkyl or 0-6C alkyl substd. by aryl, 3-8C cycloalkyl, etc.; R7 = e.g. H; F, 1-8C alkyl; 3-8C cycloalkyl; 0-6C alkyl substd. by aryl, NH2(opt. substd. by 1 or 2 1-6C alkyl), 1-8C alkylsulphonylamino, etc.; all opt. substd. by 1 or more R1 and R2 and if 2 R7 are attached to the same C they are same or different; R8 = e.g. OH; 1-8C alkoxy; aryl (0-6C) alkoxy; 1-8C alkylcarbonyloxy (1-4C) alkoxy; aryl (1-8C) alkylcarbonyloxy (1-4C) alkoxy etc..

USE - (I) are used (1) to inhibit binding of fibrinogen to platelets (and thus their aggregation) and (2) to treat or prevent thrombus or embolism formation. They inhibit binding of fibrinogen to the glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor. Other uses (not claimed) are e.g. in preventing or controlling myocardial infarct, unstable angina pectoris and thrombotic stroke; in surgery on peripheral anteries; in cardiovascular surgery; for inhibiting platelet adherence in extracorporeal circuits, to **prevent** reocclusion or **restenosis** etc.. (I) are **admin.** **orally**, parenterally or topically, e.g. in **oral** treatment of heart attack patients who have undergone angioplasty to provide a steady state plasma concn. of 0.01 - 50 (esp. 0.01)-10 mm.

ABEQ US 5389631 A UPAB: 19950328

Dioxotetrahydrobenzopyrimidine derivs. and analogues of formula (I), and their nontoxic salts are new. In (I), E is -(CHR)m-CONR'- where m is 0 or 1, and R and R' are each H or substits; G is -CQ2-COQ'' or -CQ2-C(Q')2-COQ'' where Q and Q' are each H or substits., and Q'' is OH, an ester gp., or opt. esterified prolyl linked through an **amide** gp; X is an opt. substd. 6-membered monocyclic non-aromatic N-ring; Y is omitted or denotes opt. substd. 1-8C alkylene, opt. linked through **amide**, (thio)ether, ester or sulphonamide gps; and Z is O, S, SO, SO2-A, C(=O)-A, C(=S)-A, (thio) **amide**, sulphonamide or opt. substd. alkenylene or alkenylene link, where A is omitted or denotes 1-6C alkylene.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Cpds. (I) are fibrinogen receptor antagonists. Cpds. (I) inhibit the binding or fibrinogen to blood platelets and inhibit blood platelet aggregation.

Dwg.0/1

L30 ANSWER 32 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-236442 [29] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-214047 [26]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-107531
TITLE: New cyclic **amide**(s) of aryl- and hetero aryl-carboxylic acids - used to treat hyperlipaemia.
DERWENT CLASS: B03
INVENTOR(S): HIROTA, H; KOMOTO, T; KOYA, H; KURAISHI, T; MIZUNO, H; OHTSUKA, M; SATO, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SSSE) SS PHARM CO LTD; (SSSE) SS PHARM CO; (SSSE) SS SEIYAKU KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 17

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 607536	A1	19940727	(199429)*	EN	39
R: BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE					
CA 2110095	A	19940609	(199434)		
TW 237449	A	19950101	(199511)		
JP 07053517	A	19950228	(199517)		33
US 5411972	A	19950502	(199523)		26
CN 1094039	A	19941026	(199542)		
US 5532371	A	19960702	(199632)		24
SG 44516	A1	19971219	(199808)		
JP 2952551	B2	19990927	(199945)		33
EP 607536	B1	20010124	(200107)	EN	
R: BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE					
DE 69329894	E	20010301	(200119)		
KR 264726	B1	20000901	(200134)		
ES 2156120	T3	20010616	(200141)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 607536	A1		EP 1993-119107	19931126
CA 2110095	A		CA 1993-2110095	19931126
TW 237449	A		TW 1993-110291	19931206
JP 07053517	A		JP 1993-303792	19931203
US 5411972	A		US 1993-158398	19931129
CN 1094039	A		CN 1993-120863	19931207
US 5532371	A	Div ex	US 1993-158398	19931129
			US 1995-377965	19950125
SG 44516	A1		SG 1996-1298	19931126
JP 2952551	B2		JP 1993-303792	19931203
EP 607536	B1		EP 1993-119107	19931126
DE 69329894	E		DE 1993-629894	19931126
			EP 1993-119107	19931126
KR 264726	B1		KR 1993-25796	19931130
ES 2156120	T3		EP 1993-119107	19931126

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 5532371	A	Div ex	US 5411972
JP 2952551	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 07053517
DE 69329894	E	Based on	EP 607536
ES 2156120	T3	Based on	EP 607536

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-328164 19921208; JP 1993-136119 19930607

AN 1994-236442 [29] WPIDS

CR 1993-214047 [26]

AB EP 607536 A UPAB: 20010724

Arylamide cpds. of the formula (I) and their salts are new. Ar = phenyl substd. by R1-R3, naphthyl, pyridyl, furyl, thienyl, quinolyl or indolyl, R1, R2 and R2 are each independently H, halogen, OH, alkyl, mono-haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, arylamino or carboxylalkoxy,

Y is a gp. (i)-(iv), Q is O or a single bond, Z is 1-3C alkylene or (v) where R5 and R6 are each independently alkyl, R4 is OH, alkoxy or -NH(CH2)mCOOH where m is 1-3.

USE - Cpds. (I) lower blood cholesterol and triglyceride levels and are useful in the **treatment** of hyperlipaemia associated with **arteriosclerosis**, myocardial infarction, high blood pressure and cerebrovascular disorders.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5411972 A UPAB: 19950619

Arylamide derivs of formula Ar-CO-Y-Ph-Q-2-COR4 (I) are new. In (I) Ar is phenyl (opt substd by 1-3 or halo, OH, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, acylamino or carboxyalkoxy), naphthyl, pyridinyl, furyl, thienyl, quinolyl or indolyl; Y is a gp of formula (a); Q is O; Z is 1-3C alkylene or CR5R6; R5 and R6 are each alkyl; R4 is OH, alkoxy or NH(CH2)mCOOH; m is 1-3; Qb is H or OH provided that when the double bond is present Qb is not OH.

USE - (I) lower total cholesterol and triglyceride levels in blood and are used to treat and **prevent** hyperlipidaemia which is associated with **arteriosclerosis**, myocardial infarction, hypertension and cerebrovascular disorders. **Admin** is **oral** or parenteral.

ADVANTAGE - (I) are very safe.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5532371 A UPAB: 19960819

An arylamide derivative represented by the formula (1) or a salt thereof

wherein Ar represents a group (2) in which R1, R2 and R3 are the same or different from each other and each independently represents a hydrogen atom,

a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an alkyl group which may be substituted by a halogen atom, an alkoxy group, an alkenyl group, an acylamino group or a carboxyalkyloxy group,

a naphthyl group, a pyridinyl group, a furyl group, a thienyl group, a quinolyl group or an indolyl group; Y represents a group (3) and Q represents -O-, Z represents a C1 to C3 alkylene group or a group CR5R6 in which R5 and R6 each independently represents an alkyl group; R4 represents a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group or a group -NH(CH2)mCOOH, in which m is a number of 1 to 3.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 33 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-182435 [22] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-080783

TITLE: Aryl ethanolamine deriv. for beta-3-adrenoceptor agonist for treating obesity - prepd. by reacting hydroxy protected aryl ethanolamine with acid, for hyperglycaemia, **atherosclerosis** and hyperinsulinaemia **treatment** and improved livestock feed.

DERWENT CLASS: B05 C03 D13

INVENTOR(S): BEELEY, L J; CANTELLO, B C C; CANTELLO, C; CHRISTIAN, B

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC

COUNTRY COUNT: 24

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 9310074 A1 19930527 (199322)* EN 41
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
W: AU CA JP KR US
AU 9229491 A 19930615 (199340)
PT 101066 A 19940228 (199412)
TW 222619 A 19940421 (199422)
ZA 9208859 A 19940727 (199431) 39
NZ 245157 A 19950328 (199519)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9310074	A1	WO 1992-GB2135	19921119
AU 9229491	A	AU 1992-29491	19921119
PT 101066	A	PT 1992-101066	19921117
TW 222619	A	TW 1992-109301	19921120
ZA 9208859	A	ZA 1992-8859	19921117
NZ 245157	A	NZ 1992-245157	19921117

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9229491	A	Based on	WO 9310074

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1991-24512 19911119
AN 1993-182435 [22] WPIDS
AB WO 9310074 A UPAB: 19931115
Aryl ethanolamine derivs. of formula (I), salts, esters, **amides** and solvates, are new.
R= H, halogen or CF3.
Pref. cpds. are (R)-methyl 4-(2-(N-(2-(3-chlorophenyl) -2-hydroxyethyl) amino)ethyl-phenyl oxy acetate, and (R)-4-(2-N-(2-(3-chlorophenyl) -2-hydroxyethyl) amino)ethyl) phenyl oxyl oxy acetic acid (Ia).
USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for **treating** **atherosclerosis** and hyperinsulinaemia. Daily dosage of (I) is 1.4x10 power-3 to 86mg/kg, (0.014-21.4mg/kg). In treating non-human mammals, esp. dogs, (I) is **administered** **orally** once or twice a day in an amt. of 0.025-25mg/kg. (I) may also be used to increase wt. gain, improve the feed utilisation efficiency, increase lean body mass, decrease birth mortality rate, and increase postnatal survival rate, of livestock, and are **administered** e.g. in the feedstuff as a premix with a carrier, at 10 power-3 to 500ppm of total daily feed intake (0.01-250), pref. less than 100ppm.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 34 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-177074 [22] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-078974
TITLE: Gem-di alkyl-7-oxa bicycloheptyl substd heterocyclic **amide** prostaglandin analog - useful in **treating** thrombotic and vasospastic **diseases** and **arterial** or venous thrombosis, angina, hypertension, asthma, tumours, tardive dyskinesia etc..

DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): MISRA, R N
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MISR-I) MISRA R N; (SQUI) SQUIBB & SONS INC E R
COUNTRY COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 544287	A1	19930602	(199322)*	EN	47
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
CA 2081679	A	19930528	(199333)		
JP 05222049	A	19930831	(199339)		36

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 544287	A1	EP 1992-120196	19921126
CA 2081679	A	CA 1992-2081679	19921029
JP 05222049	A	JP 1992-318590	19921127

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1991-799233 19911127
AN 1993-177074 [22] WPIDS
AB EP 544287 A UPAB: 19931115
Gem-dialkyl-7-oxabicycloheptyl substd. heterocyclic **amide** prostaglandin analogues of formula (I) and their stereoisomers are new. In (I) m = 1-3; n = 0-4; Z = (CH2)2, -Ph-, or CH=CH (when n must be 1-4); R = CO2H, alkali metal salt, or alkyl ester; X = O or NH; R1 = a gp. Ra, alkenyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or an **amide** of formula (a) or (b) any of which may be opt. substd. by a gp. Ra; t = 1-12; Ra = alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl; R2 = H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl; or R1 + R2 together with the N atom to which they are attached form a 5-8 membered ring; and R3, R4 = alkyl; or R3 + R4 are linked to form a 3 or 4 membered ring.

Specifically claimed is (1S-(1(alpha),2(alpha),3(alpha), 4(alpha),))-2-((3-(4- (pentylamino)-carbonyl)-2-oxazolyl) -7-oxabicyclo(2.2.1) hept-2-yl)methyl)-(alpha),(alpha)- dimethylbenzenepropanoic acid; and (1S-(1(alpha),2(alpha),3(alpha), 4(alpha)))-2-((3-4-(((4- cyclohexylbutylamino)-carbonyl)-2-oxazolyl) -7-oxabicyclo(2.2.1) hept-2-yl)methyl)-(alpha),(alpha)- dimethylbenzene propanoic acid and their esters and salts.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are thromboxane A2 receptor antagonists and thromboxane synthetase inhibitors useful in the treatment of thrombotic and vasospastic diseases e.g. coronary thrombosis unstable angina, and vascular injury. (I) are also useful for asthma and other bronchial problems and as inhibitors of ischemic and reperfusion injury to various tissues. **Admin**. is **oral** or parenteral. Dosage is 0.1-100, pref. 0.5-25 mg/kg/day.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 35 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-145665 [18] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-287743 [36]; 1995-193453 [25]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-064987
TITLE: New isoindole derivs. are fibrinogen receptor

antagonists - used to treat and prevent thrombus and embolus formation.

DERWENT CLASS: B02

INVENTOR(S): BIRCHENOUGH, L A; EGBERTSON, M; HARTMAN, G D; TURCHI, L M

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MERI) MERCK & CO INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 10

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 540334	A1	19930505	(199318)*	EN	75
R: CH DE FR GB IT LI NL					
CA 2081614	A	19930430	(199328)		
JP 05262731	A	19931012	(199345)		64
US 5272158	A	19931221	(199351)		36
JP 07116144	B2	19951213	(199603)		63
EP 540334	B1	19960103	(199606)	EN	109
R: CH DE FR GB IT LI NL					
DE 69207351	E	19960215	(199612)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 540334	A1		EP 1992-309924	19921029
CA 2081614	A		CA 1992-2081614	19921028
JP 05262731	A		JP 1992-330875	19921028
US 5272158	A	CIP of	US 1991-784484	19911029
			US 1992-821116	19920115
JP 07116144	B2		JP 1992-330875	19921028
EP 540334	B1		EP 1992-309924	19921029
DE 69207351	E		DE 1992-607351	19921029
			EP 1992-309924	19921029

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 07116144	B2	Based on	JP 05262731
DE 69207351	E	Based on	EP 540334

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1992-821116 19920115; US 1991-784484 19911029

AN 1993-145665 [18] WPIDS

CR 1994-287743 [36]; 1995-193453 [25]

AB EP 540334 A UPAB: 19950705

Cpds. of formula (I) are new, where G = -C(R7)2-C=O(R8) or -C(R6)2-C(R7)2-C=OR8; A, B, C, D = C or N; E= -(CHR1)m-(CHR2)n-(F)1-(CHR3)O-(CHR4)-, -(CHR1)m-CR2=CR3-(CHR4)n-(F)1- or -(F)1-(CHR1)m-CR2=CR3-(CHR4)n; L = o or 1; m, n, o, p = 0-2; F = O, -CR1R2-, -C=O-, -C=O-, -C=S-, -C=ONR1-, -C=SNR, -NR1=OC-, -NR1C=S, -C=O-O, -O=OC-, or NR1R2; X = -NR1R2, -NR1-C=NR2-R1, -C=NR3-NHR4, -NR1-C-=NR2-NR3R4, or a 4-10 membered mono- or polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system contg. 0-4 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S and opt. substd. by R, R2, R3, or R4; R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, 1-10C alkyl aryl (0-8C)alkyl, oxo, thio, amino, (0-8C)alkyl, 1-3C acylamino (0-8C)alkyl, 1-6C alkylamino (0-8C)alkyl,

di(1-6C)alkylamino (0-8C) alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy (0-6C)alkyl, carboxy (0-6C)alkyl, 1-3C alkoxycarbonyl (0-6C)alkyl, carboxy (0-6C) alkyloxy or hydroxy (0-6C) alkyl; Y = 0-8C alkyl, 0-8C alkyl-NR3-CO-(0-8C)alkyl; 0-8C alkyl, CONR3-(0-8C)alkyl, 0-8C alkyl 0-(0-8C) alkyl, 0-8C alkyl-S(On)-(0-8C)alkyl, 0-8C alkyl-SO2-NR3-(0-8C)alkyl,0-8C alkyl-NR3SO2-(0-8C)alkyl or 1-8C alkyl-CO-(0-8C)alkyl; Z = C=O, C=S, C=O(CH2)q, C=S(CH2)q, (CH2)qC=O, O, S, SO, SO2, SO2(CH2)q, (CH2)qSO2, (CH2)q, C=ONR3, NR3C=O, C=SNR3, NR3=SC-, NR3SO2 or CR3=CR4; q = 0-6; R5 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 0-6C alkylcarboxy (0-6C)alkyl, 0-6C alkyloxy (0-6C)alkyl, hydroxy (0-6C)alkyl, aryl (0-6C) alkyl or halo; R6 = H, 1-8C alkyl, aryl (0-6C)alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl (0-6C) alkyl, 0-6C alkylcarboxy (0-6C) alkyl, carboxy (0-6C) alkyl, 1-4C alkyloxy (0-6C) alkyl or hydroxy (0-6C) alkyl any of the gps. may opt. be substd. with R1 or R2 and the two R6 gps. may be the same of different; R7 = H, F, 1-8C alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl, aryl (0-6C)alkyl, 0-6C alkylamino (0-6C)alkyl, 0-6C dialkylamino (0-6C) alkyl, 1-8C alkylsulphonylamino (0-6C) alkyl, 1-8C alkyloxycarbonylamino (0-8C) alkyl etc. R8 = OH, 1-8C alkyloxy, aryl (0-6C) alkyloxy, 1-8C alkyl-carbonyloxy (1-4) alkyloxy, aryl (1-8C)alkylcarbonyloxy (1-4C) alkyloxy or an L- or D-aminoacid joined by an **amide** linkage and where the acid moiety of the aminoacid is opt. esterified by 1-6C alkyl.

USE - (I) are fibrinogen receptor antagonists used in inhibiting the binding of fibrinogen to blood platelets, inhibiting the aggregation of blood platelets and in the treatment and prevention of thrombus or embolus formation. Cpds. (I) may also be used to prevent or modulate the progress of myocardial infarction, unstable angina and thrombotic stroke. They may additionally be used in surgey on peripheral arteries (arterial grafts, carotial endarterectomy) and cardiovascular surgery where manipulation of arteries and organs and/or interaction of platelets with artificial surfaces leads to platelet aggregation. Other uses include the prevention of platelet thrombosis, thromboembolism, reocclusion and **restenosis** during and after thrombolytic **therapy**, angioplasty of coronary or other arteries and after coronary artery bypass procedures. **Admin**. may be **oral**, i.m. intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or i.v. IC50 for cpd. (Ia) is 0.92 micro M.

Dwg.0/0

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5272158 A UPAB: 19940209

Fused heterocyclic derivs. of formula (I) are new.

In (I) G is c (R7)2 C(=O)R8 or C(R6)2 C(R7)2 C(o)R8; R1-R4 are each e.g. H, 1-10C alkyl, phenyl (opt.substd. by 1-8C alkyl), o,s, 1-4C alkoxy, 1-4C alkoxy 1-5C alkyl etc; Y is e.g. H, 1-8C alkyl, 1-8C alkyl COH, 1-8C alkyl Co 1-8C alkyl etc; Z is co,cs, (CH2)m, (CH2)m SO2 etc; m is 0-6; R5 is H, 1-6C alkyl, halo etc; R6 is H, 1-8C alkyl, phenyl, phenyl 1-6C alkyl etc. (opt. substd.); R7 is H,F, 1-8C alkyl, 1-8C alkyl sulphonylamino, 1-8C alkyl-sulphonylamino 1-6C alkyl etc; and R8 is e.g. OH, et, t-Bu, phenyl, phenyl 1-6C alkoxy, aryl (1-8C) alkylcarbonyloxy 1-4C alkoxy or proline joined by an **amide** linkage (opt. esterified.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are fibrinogen receptor antagonists used to inhibit binding of fibrinogento blood platelets and to inhibit platelet aggregation.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 540334 B UPAB: 19960212

Cpds. of formula (I) are new, where G = .C(R7)2-C=O(R8) or

-C(R6)2-C(R7)2-C=OR8; A, B, C, D = C or N; E = -(CHR1)m-(CHR2)n-(F)1-CHR3)O-(CHR4)-, -(CHR1)m-CR2=CR3-(CHR4)n-(F)1- or -(F)1-(CHR1)m-CR2=CR3-(CHR4)n; L = 0 or 1; m, n, o, p = 0-2; F= O, -CR1R2-, -CR1R2-, -C=O-, -C=S-, -C=ONR1-, -C=SNR, -NR1=OC-, -NR1C=S, -C=O-O, -O=OC-, or NR1R2; X = -NR1R2, -NR1-C=NR2-R1, -C=NR3-NHR4, -NR1-C=NR2-NR3R4, or a 4-10 membered mono- or polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system contg. 0-4 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S and opt. substd. by R, R2, R3 or R4; R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, 1-10C alkyl aryl (0-8C)alkyl, oxo, thio, amino, (0-8C)alkyl, 1-3C acylamino (0-8C)alkyl, 1-6C alkylamino (0-8C)alkyl, di(1-6C)alkylamino (0-8C)alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy (0-6C)alkyl, carboxy (0-6C)alkyl, 1-3C alkoxycarbonyl (0-6C)alkyl, carboxy (0-6C) alkyloxy or hydroxy (0-6C) alkyl; Y = 0-8C alkyl, 0-8C alkyl-NR3-CO-(0-8C)alkyl; 0-8C alkyl, CNR3-(0-8C)alkyl, 0-8C alkyl 0-(0-8C) alkyl, 0-8C alkyl-S(On)-(0-8C)alkyl, 0-8C alkyl-SO2-NR3-(0-8C)alkyl, 0-8C alkyl-NR3SO2-(0-8C)alkyl or 1-8C alkyl-CO-(0-8C)alkyl; Z = C=O, C=S, C=O(CH2)q, C=S(CH2)q, (CH2)qC=O, O, S, SO, SO2, SO2(CH2)q (CH2)qSO2, (CH2)q, C=ONR3, NR3C=O, C=SNR3, NR3=SC-, NR3SO2 or CR3=CR4; q = 0-6; R5 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 0-6C alkylcarboxy (0-6C)alkyl, 0-6C alkyloxy (0-6C)alkyl, hydroxy (0-6C)alkyl, aryl (0-6) alkyl or halo; R6 = H, 1-8C alkyl, aryl (0-6C)alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl (0-6C) alkyl, 0-6 alkylcarboxy (0-6C) alkyl, carboxy (0-6C) alkyl, 1-4C alkyloxy (0-6C) alkyl or hydroxy (0-6C) alkyl any of the gps. may opt. be substd. with R1 or R2 and with the two R6 gps. may be the same or different; R7 = H, F, 1-8C alkyl, 3-8C cycloalkyl, aryl (0-6C)alkyl, 0-6C alkylamino (0-6C)alkyl, 0-6C dialkylamino (0-6C) alkyl, 1-8C alkylsulphonylamino (0-6C) alkyl, 1-8C alkyloxycarbonylamino (0-8C) alkyl etc. R8 = OH, 1-8C alkyloxy aryl (0-6C) alkyloxy, 1-8C alkyl-carbonyloxy (1-4C) alkyloxy, aryl (1-8C)alkylcarbonyloxy (1-4C) alkyloxy or an L- or D-aminoacid joined by an **amide** linkage and where the acid moiety of the aminoacid is opt. esterified by 1-6C alkyl.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 36 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-127791 [16] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-056743
TITLE: New 4H-naphtho (1,2-b)pyran derivs. - used as anti-proliferative agents to **treat** rheumatoid arthritis, **atherosclerosis**, cirrhosis, fibrosis, cancer, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): DELL, C P; SMITH, C W; BELL, C P; SINGH, J P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELIL) LILLY IND LTD; (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI
COUNTRY COUNT: 33
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 537949	A1	19930421	(199316)*	EN	14
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE					
HU 62281	T	19930428	(199322)		
AU 9226216	A	19930422	(199323)		
NO 9203910	A	19930413	(199323)		
CA 2079428	A	19930410	(199325)		
FI 9204551	A	19930410	(199326)		
JP 05194477	A	19930803	(199335)		10

CZ 9203035	A3	19931215	(199405)	
US 5284868	A	19940208	(199407)	8
CN 1073437	A	19930623	(199414)	
TW 221292	A	19940221	(199415)	
ZA 9207717	A	19940629	(199427)	26
NZ 244627	A	19941222	(199505)	
AU 658003	B	19950330	(199521)	
CZ 281688	B6	19961211	(199706)	
RU 2071472	C1	19970110	(199734)	12
NO 301587	B1	19971117	(199802)	
IL 103356	A	19980222	(199814)	
EP 537949	B1	19980701	(199830)	EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE				
DE 69226060	E	19980806	(199837)	
ES 2117035	T3	19980801	(199838)	
KR 228841	B1	19991101	(200110)	
HU 218916	B	20001228	(200111)	
MX 196190	B	20000427	(200124)	
PH 30659	A	19970916	(200156)	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 537949	A1	EP 1992-309169	19921008
HU 62281	T	HU 1992-3183	19921008
AU 9226216	A	AU 1992-26216	19921005
NO 9203910	A	NO 1992-3910	19921008
CA 2079428	A	CA 1992-2079428	19920929
FI 9204551	A	FI 1992-4551	19921008
JP 05194477	A	JP 1992-269002	19921008
CZ 9203035	A3	CS 1992-3035	19921005
US 5284868	A	US 1992-951629	19920925
CN 1073437	A	CN 1992-111625	19921008
TW 221292	A	TW 1992-107894	19921005
ZA 9207717	A	ZA 1992-7717	19921007
NZ 244627	A	NZ 1992-244627	19921006
AU 658003	B	AU 1992-26216	19921005
CZ 281688	B6	CS 1992-3035	19921005
RU 2071472	C1	SU 1992-5052861	19921006
NO 301587	B1	NO 1992-3910	19921008
IL 103356	A	IL 1992-103356	19921005
EP 537949	B1	EP 1992-309169	19921008
DE 69226060	E	DE 1992-626060	19921008
		EP 1992-309169	19921008
ES 2117035	T3	EP 1992-309169	19921008
KR 228841	B1	KR 1992-18309	19921007
HU 218916	B	HU 1992-3183	19921008
MX 196190	B	MX 1992-5714	19921006
PH 30659	A	PH 1992-45043	19921005

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 658003	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9226216
CZ 281688	B6	Previous Publ.	CZ 9203035
NO 301587	B1	Previous Publ.	NO 9203910

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

DE 69226060	E	Based on	EP 537949
ES 2117035	T3	Based on	EP 537949
HU 218916	B	Previous Publ.	HU 62281

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1992-13058 19920619; GB 1991-21358 19911009

AN 1993-127791 [16] WPIDS

AB EP 537949 A UPAB: 19981028

4H-naphtho (1,2-b) pyran cpds. of formula (I) and their salts are new. In (I), n is 0 or 1; R1 is halo, CF3, 1-4C alkoxy, OH, NO2, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkylthio, hydroxy (1-4C)alkyl, hydroxy (1-4C)alkoxy, CF3O-, carboxy, Co2R5 or CONR6R7 and R1 can be attached at any of the positions 5-10; R2 is opt. substd. phenyl, naphthyl or heteroaryl selected from pyridyl, benzothienyl, quinolinyl, benzofuranyl or benzimidazolyl or furanyl opt. substd. by 1-4C alkyl; R3 is nitrile, carboxy, CO2R8, CONR9R10 or R11SO2-; R4 is -NR12R13, -NHCOR12, -N(COR12)2, -N=CHOCH2R12, or NHSO2R14; R5 and R8 are an ester gp; R6, R7, R9 and R10 are H or 1-4C alkyl; R11 is 1-4C alkyl or opt. substd. phenyl; R12 and R13 are H or 1-4C alkyl opt. substd. by carboxy; X is 2-4C alkylene; and R14 is 1-4C alkyl or opt. substd. phenyl, provided that when n is O R3 is nitrile and R4 is NH2, R2 is not phenyl or phenyl substd. in the para position with a single Cl, OH or OMe substit.

USE - (I) have an antiproliferative effect on cell division and so can be used in the treatment of diseases where excess cell proliferation or enzyme release is an important part of the pathology. (I) can therefore be used in the treatment of a wide range of diseases eg. rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, cirrhosis, fibrosis, cancer, auto-immune diseases eg. systemic lupus and in the prevention of graft rejection. (I) can also be used in the treatment of osteoarthritis and diabetic complications. (I) also inhibit smooth muscle cell proliferation and so are potentially useful in the **treatment** of **restenosis**.

Admin. may be by various routes eg. **oral** or rectal, topically or parenterally eg. by injection. Dosage is 0.5-300 mg/kg/day pref. 5-100 mg/kg.

Dwg.O/O

ABEQ US 5284868 A UPAB: 19940329

4H-Naphtho (1,2-b)pyran derivs. of formula (I) and their salts are new.

In (I) n is 0, 1 or 2; R1 is attached at any of positions 5,6,7,8,9 or 10 and each R' is halogen, CF3, 1-4C alkoxy, OH, NO2, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkylthio, hydroxy-(1-4C alkyl) hydroxy (1-4C alkoxy), OCF3, COOH or an ester gp., -CONR6R7 or -NR6R7 (where R6-7 are each H or 1-4C alkyl); R2 is opt. substd:- phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, pyridyl, benzothienyl, quinolinyl, benzofuranyl, benzimidazolyl or furanyl; R3 is CN, COOH or an ester gp., CONR9R10 (where R9-10 are each opt. substd. **amide**) or R''SO2 (in which R'' is 1-4C alkyl or opt. substd. phenyl); R4 is -NR12R13, -NHCOR12, -N(COR12)2 or -N=CHOR12 (in which R12-13 are each H or 1-4C alkyl opt. substd. by COOH), -NHSO2R14 (in which R14 is 1-4C alkyl or Ph), or R4 is a gp. of formula (II) (where X is 2-4C alkylene. The proviso is that, when n is 0, R3 is CN and R4 is NH2, then R2 is not Ph or Ph substd. in p-position by Cl, OH or Me. Cpds. (I) in which n is 0 or 1; R1 is 1-4C alkoxy or halogen; R2 is opt. substd. phenyl; R3 is CN and R4 is NH2 are pref..

USE - For treatment of an immune disease or a disease in which excess cell proliferation or enzyme release occurs.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 37 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-216972 [26] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-098232
TITLE: New ACAT inhibiting **amide** derivs. - used in **treatment** of hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia, **atherosclerosis** and related disorders.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): ITOH, Y; OHNE, K; TANAKA, H; YATABE, T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9209561	A1	19920611	(199226)*	JA	39
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE					
W: JP US					
JP 06504521	W	19940526	(199425)		15

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9209561	A1	WO 1991-JP1556	19911114
JP 06504521	W	JP 1991-518018	19911114
		WO 1991-JP1556	19911114

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 06504521	W	Based on	WO 9209561

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1990-25509 19901123
AN 1992-216972 [26] WPIDS
AB WO 9209561 A UPAB: 19931006
Amide derivs. of formula (I) are new. R1 = ar(1-6C alkyl); R2 = aryl; R3 = alkyl or alkenyl; A = single bond, 2-6C alkylene or 2-6C alkenylene; and X = O, S or a single bond.
Rac-N-(1,2-diphenylethyl) -2-octyloxyphenyl acetamide is specifically claimed.
USE - (I) are ACAT inhibitors and are useful in the prevention and/or **treatment** of hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, **atherosclerosis** and related disorders, such as cardiac insufficiency, cerebrovascular disturbance, arterial aneurism, peripheral vascular disease, xanthomas and restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. **Admin.** of (I) is **oral**, parenteral or topical. The daily dosage is about 0.1-1000 mg/body.
0/0

L30 ANSWER 38 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-383963 [47] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-170305
TITLE: Novel methylene phosphono-alkyl phosphinate derivs.

- used as squalene synthetase inhibitors for **treating atherosclerosis** and hyperlipidaemia.

DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): BILLER, S A; MAGNIN, D R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BILL-I) BILLER S A; (SQUI) SQUIBB & SONS INC E R
COUNTRY COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 514124	A2	19921119	(199247)*	EN	34
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
CA 2067974	A	19921114	(199305)		
JP 05170778	A	19930709	(199328)		
EP 514124	A3	19921216	(199344)		
US 5428028	A	19950627	(199531)		23

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 514124	A2		EP 1992-304252	19920512
CA 2067974	A		CA 1992-2067974	19920504
JP 05170778	A		JP 1992-118942	19920512
EP 514124	A3		EP 1992-304252	19920512
US 5428028	A	Cont of	US 1991-699408	19910513
			US 1992-897119	19920611

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1991-699408 19910513; US 1992-897119 19920611
AN 1992-383963 [47] WPIDS
AB EP 514124 A UPAB: 19940120

Novel methylene phosphonoalkylphosphinate squalene synthetase inhibitor for the mfr. of a medicament is used for (a) inhibiting cholesterol biosynthesis; (b) inhibiting or treating hypercholesteraemia; and thereby (c) inhibiting or **treating atherosclerosis**.

The inhibitor is specifically of formula (I), or a salt; (where R1 = H or alkyl (opt. substd.); and A, B = substits., of which at least one is a lipophilic gp. contg. at least 6C, required for strong enzyme inhibitor binding. A and B gps. are then generally defined in a claim, with later claims defining no. of C atoms and specifying substits.) Specifically A = H, halo, nitro 1-20C alkyl (opt. unsatd. and opt. substd. by halo, NO2, CN, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, NH2, acylamido, or monoalkylamino, heterocyclylamino, arylamino, heteroarylamino or their acyl derivs., alkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, OH, acyloxy, SH, acylthio, or alkylthio, arylthio, heteroarylthio, or heterocyclylthio and their sulphoxides and sulphones, or SO3H, its alkyl esters, **amides** and substd. **amides**, PO3H2, its alkyl esters, **amides** and substd. **amides** or PH(=O)OH or P(lower alkyl)(=O)OH, etc. B = H, halo, alkyl (opt. substd. as A), 3-7C cycloalkyl, 3-7 membered ring heterocyclyl phenyl (opt. substd.) OH, acyloxy, SH, etc. or AB together = 3-7 membered ring contg. 0-3 heteroatoms from N, S, P, O (opt. substd. by A), etc. Ar = phenyl or naphthyl (both opt. substd. as alkyl in A); Het = a

non-aromatic ring system, including fused, with 5-20 atoms, contg. at least one of N, S, O, P (esp. piperidinyl or piperidinylidene); Ar = aromatic ring system, opt. fused with 6-20C carbon atoms (esp. phenyl or naphthyl); Hetar = as Het, but the ring system is aromatic (esp. pyridinyl).

USE - In addition to the already mentioned uses, (I) is used in hyperlipidaemia to inhibit development of atherosclerosis and to increase plasma HDL cholesterol levels.

Dwg.0/0

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 514124 A UPAB: 19931213

Novel methylene phosphonoalkylphosphinate squalene synthetase inhibitor for the mfr. of a medicament is used for (a) inhibiting cholesterol biosynthesis; (b) inhibiting or treating hypercholesteraemia; and thereby (c) inhibiting or **treating atherosclerosis**.

The inhibitor is specifically of formula (I), or a salt; (where R1 = H or alkyl (opt. substd.); and A, B = substits., of which at least one is a lipophilic gp. contg. at least 6C, required for strong enzyme inhibitor binding. A and B gps. are then generally defined in a claim, with later claims defining no. of C atoms and specifying substits.) Specifically A = H, halo, nitro 1-20C alkyl (opt. unsatd. and opt. substd. by halo, NO2, CN, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, NH2, acylamido, or monoalkylamino, heterocyclylamino, arylamino, heteroarylamino or their acyl derivs., alkoxy, heterocyclyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, OH, acyloxy, SH, acylthio, or alkylthio, arylthio, heteroarylthio, or heterocyclylthio and their sulphoxides and sulphones, or SO3H, its alkyl esters, **amides** and substd. **amides**, PO3H2, its alkyl esters, **amides** and substd. **amides** or PH(=O)OH or P(lower alkyl)(=O)OH, etc. B = H, halo, alkyl (opt. substd. as A), 3-7C cycloalkyl, 3-7 membered ring heterocyclyl phenyl (opt. substd.) OH, acyloxy, SH, etc. or AB together = 3-7 membered ring contg. 0-3 heteroatoms from N, S, P, O (opt. substd. by A), etc. Ar = phenyl or naphthyl (both opt. substd. as alkyl in A); Het = a non-aromatic ring system, including fused, with 5-20 atoms, contg. at least one of N, S, O, P (esp. piperidinyl or piperidinylidene); Ar = aromatic ring system, opt. fused with 6-20C carbon atoms (esp. phenyl or naphthyl); Hetar = as Het, but the ring system is aromatic (esp. pyridinyl).

USE - In addition to the already mentioned uses, (I) is used in hyperlipidaemia to inhibit development of atherosclerosis and to increase plasma HDL cholesterol levels.

ABEQ US 5428028 A UPAB: 19950810

Inhibiting cholesterol biosynthesis by inhibiting de novo squalene prodn. thus inhibiting or treating hypercholesterolaemia comprises **admin.** of a methylene phoshonoalkyl, phosphinate squalene. Synthetase inhibitor which includes at least one lipophilic gp. contg. at least 6C. A preferred cpd. is (E)-(1-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl)-8; 12-dimethyl-7,11,tridecadienyl) phosphonic acid.

USE - For **treating** or **preventing** hypercholesterolaemia and **atherosclerosis** and to **treat** hyperlipidaemia. The method may also be used to increase plasma high density lipoprotein cholesterol levels. **Admin.** is **oral** or parenteral at doses of 200-2000 mg/day.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 39 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-301819 [37] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-134498
TITLE: New sulphonyl amino-substd. phenoxy alkanoic acids - having hypolipidaemic and hypocholesterolaemic activity for **treating** hyperlipidaemia and **arteriosclerosis**.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05
INVENTOR(S): IIJIMA, I; INAMASU, M; OHTANI, A; OKUMURA, K; YAMASHITA, T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TANA) TANABE SEIYAKU CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 502498	A1	19920909	(199237)*	EN	19
R: DE FR GB IT					
JP 05125038	A	19930521	(199325)		18

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 502498	A1	EP 1992-103682	19920304
JP 05125038	A	JP 1992-92478	19920227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1991-125597 19910307
AN 1992-301819 [37] WPIDS
AB EP 502498 A UPAB: 19931113
Sulphonylamino-substd. phenoxyalkanoic acid derivs. of formula (I) are new: R1 = opt. substd. Ph, naphthyl, S- or N-contg. 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic or 1-6C alkyl; R2 = H or 1-6C alkyl; 1 or 2 of R3-R6 = 1-6C alkyl and the others = H; R7 and R8 = 1-6C alkyl; and Alk1 and Alk2 = single bond or 1-6C alkylene. Also new are amine derivs. of formula (II): R21 = H or 1-6C alkyl; and -CO2Y1 = opt. protected carboxyl.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) have hypolipidaemic activity and are useful in the treatment or prophylaxis of hyperlipidaemia (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia) or arteriosclerosis (e.g. atherosclerosis, Monck-eberg arteriosclerosis). **Admin** is **oral** or parenteral in a daily dosage of 0.1-100, pref. 0.5-10mg/kg.

Examination of serum total cholesterol level in rats fed a diet supplemented by cholesterol and Na cholate showed test cpd. sodium 2-(4-((RS)-2-(p-chlorobenzene sulphonylamino)propyl)phenoxy)-2-methylpropionate to have a 3X stronger decreasing effect than the already known sodium 2-(4-(2-(benzenesulphonylamino) ethyl)-phenoxy)-2-methyl-propionate. After **admin**. of test cpds. **orally** to mice at 1000mg/kg, no mouse had died 72hrs. after **admin**.

0/0
Dwg.0/0
ABEQ JP 05125038 A UPAB: 19931116
Phenoxyalkanoic acid derivs. of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable **amides** or salts are new. R1= (substd.) phenyl, naphthyl, S- or N-contg. 6-membered heterocycle,

or lower alkyl; R2= H or lower alkyl; one or two of R3-R6= lower alkyl, and the other= H, R7 and R8= lower alkyl; Alk1 and Alk2= single bond or lower alkylene.

Specifically claimed are 2-(4-(2-(p-chlorobenzene sulphonylamino)propyl)phenoxy)-2-methyl- propionic acid; 2-(4-(2-(p-methylbenzene sulphinylamino)propyl)phenoxy) -2-methyl propionic acid; and 2-(4-(2-(2-thienyl sulphonylamino)propyl)phenoxy)-2-methyl- propionic acid.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) exhibit serum cholesterol lowering action and are useful in treatment of hyperlipaemia (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia) and arteriosclerosis (e.g. atherosclerosis, Monckeberg's arteriosclerosis). Acute toxicity: no lethal in mice at 1,000 mg/kg (p.o.). (I) may be **administered orally** or parenterally at a daily dose of 0.1-100 mg/kg, pref. 0.5-10 mg/kg.

In an example, a mixt. of 2.6 g 4-((RS)-2-(benzene sulphonylamino)propyl)phenol, 1.38 g K2CO3 and 1.95 g ethyl 2-bromo-2-methylpropionate in 30 ml acetone is refluxed overnight. Additional 1.38 g K2CO3 and 1.95 g ethyl 2-bromo-2-methylpropionate are added, and the mixt. further refluxed overnight. Inorganic material is filtered off, and the filtrate condensed. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc, washed and evapd. to give 3.3 g ethyl 2-(4-((RS)-2-(benzene sulphonylamino)propyl)phenoxy) -2-methylpropionate. This is dissolved in 30 ml MeOH, to which is added 20 ml 10% aq. KOH, and the mixt. stirred at room temp. for 2 hr. condensed, acidified with conc. HCl, and extracted with EtOCa. The extract is extracted with 5% NaHCO, and the extract acidified with conc. HCl and extracted with CHCl3. The CHCl3 layer is dried and evapd. to give 2.35 g 2-(4-((RS)-2-(benzene sulphonylamino)propyl)phenoxy) -2-methylpropionic acid in 70% yield. IR (nujol): cm-1 1770 (sh), 1718. NMR (CDCl3) delta 1.06 (d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 1.60 (s, 6H).

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 40 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-261046 [32] WPIDS
TITLE: New prostaglandin analogues are thromboxane A2 receptor antagonists - for treating thrombotic vascular occlusive, vaso- and bronchoconstricting disorders, cancers and tardive dyskinesia.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): SHER, P M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SQUI) SQUIBB & SONS INC E R; (SHER-I) SHER P M
COUNTRY COUNT: 23
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 497629	A1	19920805	(199232)*	EN	33
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
AU 9210232	A	19920806	(199239)		
CA 2059906	A	19920802	(199243)		
ZA 9200205	A	19921028	(199249)		60
JP 05043581	A	19930223	(199313)		22
HU 62298	T	19930428	(199322)		
US 5238951	A	19930824	(199335)		16
NZ 241309	A	19930826	(199337)		
AU 640550	B	19930826	(199341)		

HU 212423 B 19960628 (199744)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 497629	A1		EP 1992-300871	19920131
AU 9210232	A		AU 1992-10232	19920115
CA 2059906	A		CA 1992-2059906	19920123
ZA 9200205	A		ZA 1992-205	19920110
JP 05043581	A		JP 1992-16441	19920131
HU 62298	T		HU 1992-288	19920130
US 5238951	A	Cont of	US 1991-649633	19910201
			US 1992-931439	19920820
NZ 241309	A		NZ 1992-241309	19920115
AU 640550	B		AU 1992-10232	19920115
HU 212423	B		HU 1992-288	19920130

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 640550	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9210232
HU 212423	B	Previous Publ.	HU 62298

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1991-649633 19910201

AN 1992-261046 [32] WPIDS

AB EP 497629 A UPAB: 19931025

Heterocyclic amido prostaglandin analogues of formula (I) and their salts and stereoisomers are new. In (I), m = 1-3; n = 0-3; R = CO2R', CH2OH, CONHSO2R3, CONHR4 or -CH2-5-tetrazolyl; R' = H, alkyl or alkali metal; X = O or NH; Y = O, single bond or vinylene; provided that when n = 0, Y does not = 0 and when Y = vinylene, n = 0; Z = -CH=CH-, (CH2) or phenylene; R1 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or **amide** (all opt. substd. by alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl); R2 = H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl; NR1R2 = 5-8 membered opt. unsatd. ring; R3 = alkyl, aryl or aralkyl; R4 = H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl.

USE - (I) are thromboxane A2 receptor antagonists and inhibit thromboxane receptor mediated actions. (I) also inhibit thromboxane synthetase and thus thromboxane prodn. (I) are useful as inhibitors of platelet function, i.e. to **prevent** and **treat** thrombotic vascular occlusive **disorders** (e.g. **arterial** thrombosis, unstable angina, transient ischaemic attacks and intermittent claudication). (I) may be used to treat venous thrombosis or embolism, including pulmonary embolism, deep venous thrombosis, hepatic vein thrombosis and renal vein thrombosis. (I) are useful to inhibit arterial or venous vasoconstriction associated with e.g. unstable angina, chronic stable angina, etc. (I) inhibit bronchoconstriction i.e. airway hyperresponsiveness, allergic bronchospasm, asthma and bronchoconstriction induced by enrivonmental, infectious, noxious or mechanical stimuli. (I) are useful as inhibitors of ischaemic and reperfusion injury to various tissues, alone or combined with other agents intended to restore blood flow, e.g. to improve postischaemic myocardial function, etc. (I) may be useful in the prevention and treatment of other conditions, e.g. burns, diabetic retinopathy,

etc. (I) may also be used with a thrombolytic agent, e.g. t-PA, streptokinase, urokinase, etc. **Admin.** is **oral** or parenteral at a dose of 0.1-100 mg/kg/day, pref. 0.5-25 mg/kg/day, or topically.
0/0
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5238951 A UPAB: 19931119
Heterocyclic amido prostaglandin analogues of formula (I), their stereoisomers and salts ar new. In (I) m is 1-3; n is 0-3; R is CO2R'; CH2OH, CONHSO2R3, CONHR4 or CH 2-5-tetrazolyl; R' is H, alkyl or alkalimetal; X is O or NH; Y is O, a bond or vinylene, except that Y is not O when n is O, and if Y is vinylene then n is not 0, Z is CH=CH, (CH2)2 or phenylene; R1 is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or **amide**, all opt. substd. by alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl, R2 is H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl; R3 is alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, and R4 is H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are thromboxane A2 receptor antagonists or combined thromboxane A2 receptor antagonissts/thromboxane synthetase inhibitor for treating thrombotic or vasospastic disease with good duration of action.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 41 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-353500 [48] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1989-194095 [27]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-152415
TITLE: Use of styryl EGF receptor protein tyrosine kinase inhibitors - for inhibition of cell proliferation, **treatment** of cancer, psoriasis and **atherosclerosis.**
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): CHOREV, M; GAZIT, A; GILON, C; LEVITZKI, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RORE) RORER INT HOLDINGS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 17
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9116892	A	19911114	(199148)*		
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE					
W: AU CA JP US					
AU 9178542	A	19911127	(199210)		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1990-515602 19900427
AN 1991-353500 [48] WPIDS
CR 1989-194095 [27]
AB WO 9116892 A UPAB: 19931116
The **styrene** derivs. and their salts have formula (I). In (I), one of R1, R2 = alkyl, H, CN or OH. The other = alkyl, H, CN, OH, CHO, CONHR4, CONHCH2CN, -CH=C(CN)2, -NHCHO, -CO-Ph or -CO-(pyridyl or thienyl). Provided that they are not both alkyl, H, CN or OH. R3 = alkyl, H, CN, OH, COOR, CONHRR, CSNRR, CH2CN or -CH=C(CN)CONH2. (R = H or alkyl). R4-R8 - independently CN, OR, COOH, NHCOCH3, SR, CH = CHCOOH, NHCO(CH2)2-COOH or morpholino. Or R3

and R7 may form ethylene, 1,3-propylene; or R3-R7 forms -CONH-. Provided that when one of R1 and R2 is -CH=C(CN)2, then at least one of R3-R8 is other than H. Use of 4 cpds. is specifically claimed including: ethyl-beta-(3,5-di-tert butylphenyl)propenoic acid.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) inhibitors which inhibit cell proliferation (claimed). (I) inhibit growth factor receptors which are prods. of oncogenic cells influencing cell proliferation. The use of (I) avoids the toxic side effects associated with conventional cancer treatment. (I) inhibit EGF receptor kinase more than PDGF receptor kinase and inhibit EGF dependent autophosphorylation of the receptor. (I) may also be used for **treatment** of psoriasis, **restenosis** injuries and **atherosclerosis**. **Administration** may be **oral**, parenteral, topical, by nasal insufflation or rectal.

@(53pp Dwg.No.0/4)
0/4

L30 ANSWER 42 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-291725 [40] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-126315
TITLE: New **amide**(s) of di acyl-thio octanoic and gamma-aminobutyric acids - used as antispastic agents for **treating** sequelae, senile dementia, cerebral **arteriosclerosis**, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B05
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NISW) NISSHIN OIL MILLS LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 03193758	A	19910823	(199140)*		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 03193758	A	JP 1989-335771	19891225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1989-335771 19891225
AN 1991-291725 [40] WPIDS
AB JP 03193758 A UPAB: 19930928
Gamma-Aminobutyric acid derivs. of formula R1-CO-S-CH2CH2 CH(S-CO-R2)-(CH2)4-CO-NHCH2CH (R3)CH2COOH (i) or their salts are new; (where R1 and R2 = H or lower alkyl; R3 = H or OH).

Dl-Thioctic acid (a) is reduced with NaBH4 to give 6,8-dimercaptooctanoic acid (b), which is acetylated with Ac2O in pyridine to give the corresp. diacetylthio deriv. (c). The latter is reacted with N-hydroxysuccinimide (HSI) in presence of DCC to give the corresp. **succinimide** ester (d), which is reacted with gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) to give (I) (R1=R2=Me, R3=H). The reaction of (d) with beta-hydroxy-GABA gives (I) (R1=R2=Me, R3=CH).

USE - (I) exhibit potent anti-spastic action with low toxicity and are used as improvers for cerebral function for treating sequela accompanied by cerebral infarction or hemorrhage, sequela of head wound, senile dementia, cerebral arteriosclerosis, etc. (I) is

administered orally as powder, granules, tablets, capsules, troaches or syrup parenterally on as injection, suppositories, ointment, cataplasm, gel prepn., or tape at a daily dose of 1-5000 mg for an adult. Also applicable as antiinflammatory agents for inflammation or chronic rheumatism. @(4pp Dwg.No.0/0)

L30 ANSWER 43 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-179796 [25] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-077591
TITLE: New crosslinked anion exchange polymers - having ability to bind bile acids and use in lowering serum cholesterol and protection against atherosclerosis.
DERWENT CLASS: A12 A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): COOPER, D G; HICKEY, D M B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SMIK) SMITH KLINE FRENCH LAB
COUNTRY COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 432995	A	19910619	(199125)*		
R: CH DE FR GB IT LI NL					
US 5098701	A	19920324	(199215)		5
JP 04110312	A	19920410	(199221)		17
EP 432995	B1	19950222	(199512)	EN	11
R: CH DE FR GB IT LI NL					
DE 69017158	E	19950330	(199518)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 432995	A	EP 1990-313395	19901210
US 5098701	A	US 1990-626123	19901211
JP 04110312	A	JP 1990-410465	19901212
EP 432995	B1	EP 1990-313395	19901210
DE 69017158	E	DE 1990-617158	19901210
		EP 1990-313395	19901210

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
DE 69017158	E	Based on	EP 432995

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1989-28278 19891214
AN 1991-179796 [25] WPIDS
AB EP 432995 A UPAB: 19930928
Anion exchange polmers of formula (I) are new. a, b, c = relative molar percentages of the units present in the polymer. (a) = 25-99.5 and (b) = 0.5-8.0 molar percent, X = cross-linking unit, X1 = co-monomer unit, R = H or 1-4C alkyl, R1 = 1-20C alkyl or 1-20C aralkyl, n = 1-20, p = deg. of polymerisation, Y- = physiologically acceptable counter ion.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) have been found to bind to bile acids in in-vitro models. e.g. In an in-vitro dissociation assay (IA) had a % dissociation of 8, demonstrating the efficiency the polymer can be

expected to have in extracting bile acids in vitro. (I) claim therapeutic use, partic. for the lowering of serum cholesterol in mammals and in protecting against **atherosclerosis** and e.g. in the **treatment** of puritis and diarrhoea. Compsns. may comprise (I) with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for **admin** in unit dosage forms contg. 0.5-1.5g (I). **Oral** daily dosage is 1-10 (pref 1-5)g in 1-4 divided doses, **admin** being for 1 or more months to achieve redn. in serum cholesterol levels. (I) may be co-**administered** with HMGCoA reductase inhibitors and other hypocholesterolaemic agents and drugs for the treatment of cardiovascular disease. @(9pp Dwg.No.0/0)@

ABEQ US 5098701 A UPAB: 19930928

Cross-bonded pyridinomethacrylate anion exchange polymers of formula (I) are new. In (I), a, b, and c are relative molar % of units present in polymer; a is 25-00.5%; b is 0.5-8%; X is crosslinking unit; X1 is **styrene**, an alkyl alkylate (II) or an alkylstyrene (III); R2 is 1-20C alkyl; R is H or 1-4C alkyl; R1 is 1-20C alkyl or -aralkyl; n s 1-20; p is deg. of polymerisation; Y(-) is counter ion. Pref. (b) is a crosslinking unit of structure (i) with m = 2-6 and z = 1-4.

USE - (I) reduce serum cholesterol by sequestering bile acids and eliminating them. Their replacement with hepatic cholesterol reduces plasma cholesterol levels. Use is in treatment of hypercholesterolemia to prevent coronary heart disease. (I) are non-toxic and without side effects. Dosage is e.g. 1-10 (1-5) g/day p.o.

ABEQ EP 432995 B UPAB: 19950328

A polymer of structure (I) in which a, b and c indicate the relative molar percentages of the units present in the polymer, (a) being from 25 to 99.5 molar percent, (b) being from 0.5 to 8 percent and (c) being the balance to 100 molar percent if X1 is present; X is a cross-linking unit; X1 is a comonomer unit; R is hydrogen or C1-4 alkyl; R1 is C1-20 alkyl or C1-20 aralkyl; n is 1 to 20, p is a number greater than 1000 indicating the degree of polymerisation of the polymer; and Y- is a physiologically acceptable counter ion. Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 44 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-095717 [14] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-040927
TITLE: New chromene or thio-chromene derivs. - used as HMG COA reductase inhibitors in **treatment** of hyperlipidaemia, coronary disease, **arteriosclerosis** and familial hyper-cholesterolaemia.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): NAKAI, H; NOMURA, S; SUZUKI, K; TAKASHIMA, K; YAMADA, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TANA) TANABE SEIYAKU CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 420266	A	19910403	(199114)*		
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE					
CA 2026389	A	19910330	(199124)		
JP 03173882	A	19910729	(199136)		

DD 299299 A5 19920409 (199236)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 420266	A	EP 1990-118678	19900928
JP 03173882	A	JP 1990-259259	19900927
DD 299299	A5	DD 1990-344300	19900928

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1989-256226 19890929
AN 1991-095717 [14] WPIDS
AB EP 420266 A UPAB: 19930928
Chromene and thiochromene derivs. of formula (I) and their esters, **amides**, lactones and salts are new. A= O or S. R1= halophenyl. R2, R3= lower alkyl or together form -(CH2)n-. n= 4-6. 2 cpds. are specifically claimed, e.g. trans-(E) -6-(2-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)2,adiethyl-2H-chromen-3-yl)-1-ethenyl) -3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy- -2H-pyran-2-one.

Also claimed is the prepn. of (I), which comprises reducing the corresp. 4-oxo cpd. contg. an opt. protected carbonyl gp.. (I) may be **orally** or parenterally **administered** at a dose of 0.05-10 (0.1-5) mg.kg/day.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) inhibit 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutarul coenzyme A (HMG CoA) reductase and are used for **treating** hyperlipidaemia, coronary disease, **arteriosclerosis**, familial hypercholesterolaemia and xanthoma (claimed).
0/0

L30 ANSWER 45 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-368153 [49] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-006719 [01]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-160239
TITLE: New tri-substd. phenyl analogues - used for treatment of heart disease such as heart failure, hypertension or atherosclerosis.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): HAWKINS, L D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WARN) WARNER-LAMBERT CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 4971959	A	19901120	(199049)*		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4971959	A	US 1988-38252	19881230

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1987-38252 19870414; US 1988-38252 19881230; US 1988-292580 19881230
AN 1990-368153 [49] WPIDS
CR 1994-006719 [01]

AB US 4971959 A UPAB: 19940217
Compounds of formula (I) are new: where R1 = 3-6C cycloalkyl; Q = XR2; R2 = lower alkyl; X = O or S; A = a bond, 1-7C straight or branched alkylene or 2-6C alkenylene with 1-3 double bonds being optionally interrupted with O, S or NR5 (R5 = H, CH3 or ethyl); Y = C(O)NR3R4 where R3 and R4 are independently H, lower alkyl, azido or CN. Six compounds are specifically claimed including: 3-(3-cyclopentoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-E-propenyl **amide**.
Administration may be **oral** or parenteral and dosage is 0.05-25, pref. 0.5-10 mg/kg/day.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for treating heart disease such as heart failure, hypertension or artherosclerosis.@(14pp Dwg. No. 0/0)
0/0

L30 ANSWER 46 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-380401 [51] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-165815
TITLE: New 1,4-thiazine derivs. as inhibitors of phospholipase-A-2, etc. - as anti-hypoxia agents or anti-lipid peroxide agents for **treatment** of **atherosclerosis**, diabetes, etc..
DERWENT CLASS: B03
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 02275869	A	19901109	(199051)*		23
JP 2967231	B2	19991025	(199950)		42

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 02275869	A	JP 1990-20843	19900130
JP 2967231	B2	JP 1990-20843	19900130

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 2967231	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 02275869

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1989-21921 19890130; JP 1990-20843 19900130
AN 1990-380401 [51] WPIDS
AB JP 02275869 A UPAB: 19930928
1,4-Thiazine derivs. of formula (I) and their salts are new. In (I), when A is -N=, then B is opt. substd. pyrrolyl, opt. substd. amino or alkylthio; when A is -N(R2)- (R2 = H or opt. substd., aliphatic hydrocarbyl), then B is oxo, thioxo, opt. substd. hydrazono, opt. substd. imino or alkylidene; R1 = H, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkylthio, opt. substd. amino, opt. substd. aromatic hydrocarbyl or opt. substd. aromatic heterocycle; R3 = opt. substd. aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbyl or esterified or amidated carboxy; R4 = H or opt. substd. aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbyl; one of the two dotted lines double bond.

USE - (I) exhibits inhibitory action against phospholipase A2, lipoxygenase or cyclooxygenase or as antihypoxia agents or anti-lipid peroxide agents. (I) can be used for treatment of asthma, allergic rhinitis, chronic articular rheumatism, gout, psoriases, hive, atherosclerosis, ischaemic heart disorder, cerebral ischemic disease, diabetes, etc. (I) can be **administered orally** or parenterally and the daily dose is 0.1-30 mg/kg (p.o., pref. 0.5-10 mg/kg (p.o.).

In an example, thioglycolic acid **amide** (22.5g) and triethylamine (25.3g) were suspended in methyl ethyl ketone (250ml). To the suspension was added dropwise a methyl ethyl ketone (250ml) of phenacyl bromide (49.0g) under ice-cooling. The mixt. was heated under reflux for 40 hrs. and cooled. The obtd. crystal was filtered off to give 5-phenyl-2H-1,4-thiazin-3(4H)-one as platelets (32.0g), the m.pt. is 157-158 deg.C.

0/0

L30 ANSWER 47 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-233170 [31] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-100665
TITLE: New 7-di hydro naphthyl -3,5-di hydroxy-heptanoic derivs. - with hypocholesterolaemic, platelet aggregation inhibiting and antifungal activities, and new intermediates.
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B05 C02 C03
INVENTOR(S): BELLEMIN, R; DECERPRIT, J; DESCOURS, D; FESTAL, D; NIOCHE, J; DECERPIT, J; FESTEL, D; DEKURS, D; NIOSH, J I
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LIPH) LIPHA LYONNAISE IND PHARM; (LIPH) LIPHA SOC
COUNTRY COUNT: 28
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 380392	A	19900801	(199031)*		
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
FR 2642065	A	19900727	(199037)		
NO 9000309	A	19900820	(199039)		
CA 2008341	A	19900724	(199041)		
PT 92945	A	19900731	(199041)		
AU 9048797	A	19900913	(199044)		
HU 53059	T	19900928	(199045)		
JP 02258738	A	19901019	(199048)		
ZA 9000511	A	19901031	(199049)		
DD 291749	A	19910711	(199149)		
US 5082859	A	19920121	(199206)		
DD 300422	A5	19920611	(199245)		
AU 9220613	A	19921015	(199249)		
US 5183924	A	19930202	(199308)		26
CZ 9000341	A3	19930811	(199343)		
NO 173992	B	19931122	(199401)		
EP 380392	B1	19940420	(199416)	FR	94
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
AU 647642	B	19940324	(199417)		
CZ 278567	B6	19940316	(199417)		
DE 69008205	E	19940526	(199422)		
ES 2055350	T3	19940816	(199434)		
RU 2012554	C1	19940515	(199505)		35

IL 93124	A	19950124	(199510)	
IE 64243	B	19950728	(199538)	
JP 2561354	B2	19961204	(199702)	62
CA 2008341	C	19970318	(199723)	FR
SK 278578	B6	19971007	(199749)	
SK 9000341	A3	19971007	(199749)	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 380392	A		EP 1990-400161	19900122
FR 2642065	A		FR 1989-790	19890124
JP 02258738	A		JP 1990-12746	19900124
ZA 9000511	A		ZA 1990-511	19900124
US 5082859	A		US 1990-469121	19900124
DD 300422	A5		DD 1990-344416	19900123
AU 9220613	A		AU 1992-20613	19920729
		Div ex	AU 1990-48797	
US 5183924	A	Div ex	US 1990-469121	19900124
			US 1991-782195	19911024
CZ 9000341	A3		CS 1990-341	19900124
NO 173992	B		NO 1990-309	19900123
EP 380392	B1		EP 1990-400161	19900122
AU 647642	B		AU 1992-20613	19920729
		Div ex	AU 1990-48797	
CZ 278567	B6		CS 1990-341	19900124
DE 69008205	E		DE 1990-608205	19900122
			EP 1990-400161	19900122
ES 2055350	T3		EP 1990-400161	19900122
RU 2012554	C1		SU 1990-4743212	19900123
IL 93124	A		IL 1990-93124	19900122
IE 64243	B		IE 1990-260	19900123
JP 2561354	B2		JP 1990-12746	19900124
CA 2008341	C		CA 1990-2008341	19900123
SK 278578	B6		CS 1990-341	19900124
SK 9000341	A3		CS 1990-341	19900124

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 5183924	A	Div ex	US 5082859
NO 173992	B	Previous Publ.	NO 9000309
AU 647642	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9220613
CZ 278567	B6	Previous Publ.	CZ 9000341
DE 69008205	E	Based on	EP 380392
ES 2055350	T3	Based on	EP 380392
JP 2561354	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 02258738
SK 278578	B6	Previous Publ.	SK 9000341

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1989-790 19890124

AN 1990-233170 [31] WPIDS

AB EP 380392 A UPAB: 19930928

Omega-dilydronaphthyl substd. dihydroxy-alkanoic acid derivs. of formula (I) are new, where X = CH2, O or S; R1 and R2 = H or 1-3C alkyl, or together are (CH2)n; n = 4-5, with the spiro ring opt. substd. symmetrically by 1 or 2 1-3C alkyl; R3 and R4 = H, F, Cl,

Br, CF3, di(1-3C)alkylamino, 1-4C alkyl, 1-5C alkoxy or phenyl (opt. substd. by 1 or 2 1-3C alkyl, F or Cl); if one is CF3, dialkylamino or opt. substd. phenyl it cannot be at 2 position and the other of R3 and R4 must then be H; R5 and R6 = H, F, Cl, Br, CF3, 1-3C alkyl or alkoxy, or phenyl (opt. substd. by 1 or 2 1-3C alkyl or alkoxy, F or Cl); if one is CF3 or opt. substd. phenyl, it must be at position 6 or 7 and the other of R5 and R6 must be H; R3+R4 and R5+R6 may also, when on adjacent C atoms, together form CH=CH-CH=CH, (CH2)m or O(CH2)pO; m = 3 or 4; p = 1 or 2; where R3+R4 = O(CH2)pO, this is bonded 3,4 or 4,5 and when R5+R6 = O(CH2)pO, this is bonded 6,7; R7 and R8 = H or together complete a trans double bond; R9 and R10 = H or together form 1-3C dialkyl-methylene; R11 completes a free ester, ester, **amide** or salt gp., or with R8 forms a delta-lactone.

Intermediates of formulae (A) and (14) are also new, where A = -CHR7-CHR8-CHO (cpds. (2)); -CHR7.CHR8.CHOH.CH2.CO.CH2COR11 (4); H (5); Br (6), CHO (7); -CH=CH-COOR (8); -CH=CH-CH2OH (9); -CH=CH-CHOR12OR12 (10) or -CH2CH2-CHOR12OR12 (II); R12 = 1-4C alkyl or 2 R12 together complete CH2CH2 or CH2CH2CH2; excluded are cpds. (5) where R1R2=H and X = S or CH2.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are inhibitors of 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A reductase, so have hypocholesterolaemic activity, and also antagonise thromboxan A2 receptors so inhibit platelet aggregation. (I) are thus useful for treating cardiovascular disease, e.g. thrombotic disorders of diabetes, atherosclerosis and hyperlipoproteinaemia. (I) are also useful as antimycotic agents. Usual formulations for **oral administration** contain 1-500 mg (I).

0/0

ABEQ US 5082859 A UPAB: 19930928

Benzocycloalkenyl dihydroxyalkanoic acids of formula (I), and their esters, **amides**, salts and delta lactone ring cpds. are new. In (I), X is O; R1 and R2 are each H, or 1-3C alkyl or together may form a -(CH2)n-alkylene chain with n is 4 or 5 opt. symmetrically substd. by 1 or 2 1-3C alkyl; R3 and R4 are each H, F, Cl, Br, CF3, N, N-(1-3C)-dialkylamino, 1-4C alkyl, 1-5C alkoxy, Ph opt. substd. by 1 or 2 1-3C alkyl, F or Cl (where one of R3 and R4 is CF3, N,N-dialkylamino or opt. substd. Ph, it is present on the 3', 4' or 5' vertex, and the other is H); R5 and R6 are each H, F, Cl, Br, CF3, 1-3C-alkyl or -alkoxy, Ph opt. substd. by 1 or 2 1-3C-alkyl or -alkoxy, F or Cl (when one of R5 and R6 is CF3 or Ph opt. substd. it is on vertex 6 or 7, and the othEP380402A - B1er is H); R7 and R8 are each H or together with existing C-C bond form trans(E) double bond; R9 and R11 are H or R11 with attached CO forms acid, ester, **amide** or delta lactone.

Typical cpd. is (+,-)ethyl 6E-erythro-7-(4-(4-fluoro phenyl-3-spiro(2,1'-cyclopentyl-2H-1-benzopyran) -3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoate. Intermediates of formula (a), etc. are new.

USE - (I) are hypocholesterolaemiant, antithrombotic and antifungal, used to **treat atherosclerosis**, etc. at unit dose 1-500 mg. @@

ABEQ US 5183924 A UPAB: 19930928

A pharmaceutically active cpd. is (1), where each R is independently H or 1-3 C alkyl or together form -(CH2)n- opt. substd. symmetrically by 1 or 2 (1-3 C) alkyl; n is 4 or 5; R' and R'' are independently (a) H, F, Cl, Br, CF3, N,N-di(1-3 C)alkylamine, 1-4 C alkyl, 1-5 C alkoxy or (b) Ph opt. mono- or disubstd. by 1-3 C

alkyl, F and/or Cl; a proviso is that when R' or R'' is CF3, N,N-dialkylamine or (substd.) Ph it is present on the m- or p-position of ring (B) and the other is H; Q and Q' are independently (c) H, F, Cl, Br, CF3, 1-3 C (O)alkyl or (d) Ph opt. mono- or disubstd. by 1-3 C alkyl, F or Cl; a proviso is that when Q or Q' is CF3 or (substd.) Ph it is present on the m-position of ring (A) and the other is H; R' and R'' and Q and Q' when present on adjacent positions can form -CH=CH-CH=CH-, -(CH2)n- or -O(CH2)pO-; m is 3 or 4; p is 1 or 2; a proviso is that when R' and R'' or Q and Q' form -O(CH2)pO- then the latter of each is linked to the m- or p-position of (B) or the m-position of (A); Y is H or together with the existing C-C bond forms a double bond of trans (E) geometry; Y' and Y'' are independently H or together form 1-3 C dialkylmethylene; Z together with the CO gp. is a free acid, ester, **amide** or acid salt functional gp. or together with Y' forms a delta-lactone ring.

Specifically claimed is cpd. (+,-)Me 6E-erythro-7-(1,2-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl -4-Ph-3-naphthyl)-3,5- dihydrohept-6-enoate. The cpd. can be in free acid, ester, **amide**, salt or delta-lactone form.

USE - Together with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient as hypocholesterolaemiant, antithrombotic and antifungal prepn.

0/0

ABEQ EP 380392 B UPAB: 19940608

Derivatives of benzocycloalkenyl dihydroxyalkanoic acids of the following formula 1, in which: X denotes a -CH2-methylene group or an oxygen or sulphur atom; R1 and R2, which are identical or different, denote hydrogen atoms or alkyl radicals containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms; R1 and R2 may also together form a -(CH2)n- alkylene chain in which the number of groups n may be equal to 4 or 5 and, if appropriate, substituted symmetrically by one or two alkyl radicals containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms; R3 and R4, which may be identical or different, denote hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, CF3 radicals, N,N-dialkylamino containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkyl containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, phenyl optionally substituted by at most two substituents which may be identical or different and may denote 1-3C-alkyl radicals or fluorine or chlorine atoms, it being understood that when one of the substituents R3 and R4 denotes a CF3, N,N-dialkylamino, phenyl or substituted phenyl radical, it is present on the 3',4' positions and the other substituent denotes a hydrogen atom; R5 and R6, which may be identical or different, denote hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms or the radicals; CF3, 1-3C-alkyl, 1-c-alkoxy or phenyl, substituted if appropriate by at most two 1-3C-alkyl or 1-3C-alkoxy radicals, or fluorine or chlorine atoms, on condition that when one of the substituents R4 and R6 denotes the radicals, CF3, phenyl or substituted phenyl, it is present on the positions 6 or 7 and the other denotes a hydrogen atom; the substituents R3 and R4 or R5 and R6 may also together form, on condition of being on two adjacent positions, the diradicals of formulae: -CH=CH-CH=CH-, (CH2)m- or -O(CH2)pO-, in which m amy be equal to 3 or 4 and p to 1 or 2, it being understood that when R3 and R4 or R5 and R6 denote the diradical -O(CH2)pO- the latter is linked to the positions 3' and 4' and 5' or 6 and 7; each of the substituents R7 and R8 denotes a hydrogen atom or, with the existing C-C bond, they together form a double bond of trans (E) geometry; each of the substituents R9 and R10 denotes a hydrogen atom or they together form a dialkylmethylene

radical containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms, R11 denoting, with the CO group to which it is bonded, a free acid, ester, **amide** or acid salt functional group of forming a alpha-lactone ring with R9, and their optically active isomers.
Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 48 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-223171 [32] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-093877
TITLE: New L-carnitine phosphoryl-alkanol-**amide** cpds. - which are more active than L-carnitine in restoring abnormal lipid metabolism to normal.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 X24
INVENTOR(S): REINER, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SIGT) SIGMA-TAU IND FARM RIUNITE SPA
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 232227	A	19870812	(198732)*	EN	12
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR LI LU NL SE					
JP 62190190	A	19870820	(198739)		
US 4784992	A	19881115	(198905)		5
EP 232227	B	19890531	(198922)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR LI LU NL SE					
DE 3760202	G	19890706	(198928)		
ES 2009856	B	19891016	(199003)		
IT 1190163	B	19880216	(199049)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 232227	A	EP 1987-830008	19870112
JP 62190190	A	JP 1987-5860	19870113
US 4784992	A	US 1987-397	19870105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IT 1986-47524 19860113
AN 1987-223171 [32] WPIDS
AB EP 232227 A UPAB: 19930922
L-Carnitine phosphoryl alkanolamide cpds. of the formula (I) are new. R is H or 2-6C alkanoyl; X(-) is the anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid; Y(+m) is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation; n is 1-6; n1 is zero or 1; m is 1 or 2. Ref the alkanoyl gp. R is acetyl, propionyl, butyryl or isobutyryl; X(-) is Cl(-). Specifically claimed are the inner salt of L-carnitine phosphorylethanopamide, and the calcium salt of L-carnitine chloride phosphorylethanolamide.
USE - (I) have use in the **treatment** of hyperlipidemias, **atherosclerosis**, coronary silerosis and myocardium silerosis, myocardial and cerebral infarction and biliary calculosis. They are remarkably more potent than carnitine in restoring to normal any imbalance in lipid matabolism. Compsns. for **oral** or parenteral **administration** contg. (I) are conventional.
0/0

ABEQ EP 232227 B UPAB: 19930922
L-Carnitine phosphoryl alkanolamide cpds. of the formula (I) are new. R is H or 2-6C alkanoyl; X(-) is the anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid; Y(+m) is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation; n is 1-6; n1 is zero or 1; m is 1 or 2. Ref the alkanoyl gp. R is acetyl, propionyl, butyryl or isobutyryl; X(-) is Cl(-). Specifically claimed are the inner salt of L-carnitine phosphorylethanopamide, and the calcium salt of L-carnitine chloride phosphorylethanolamide.
USE - (I) have use in the **treatment** of hyperlipidemias, **atherosclerosis**, coronary silerosis and myocardium silerosis, myocardial and cerebral infarction and biliary calculosis. They are remarkably more potent than carnitine in restoring to normal any imbalance in lipid matabolism. Compsns. for **oral** or parenteral **administration** contg. (I) are conventional.
0/0

ABEQ US 4784992 A UPAB: 19930922
New treatment of myocardial steatosis comprises **admin.** 5-20 mg/day of new L-carnitine phosphoryl ethanolamide inner salt of formula (A). Compsn. may have 200-500 mg of (A). (A) may be prepd. e.g. by chlorinating acetyl L-carnitinechloride to the acid chloride, then reacting with beta aminoethanol phosphoric acid, purificn., forming Ca salt and converting to corresp. inner salt by iron exchanger.
USE - (A) restores fatty acid imblanace to normal, re-establishes balance between fatty acid oxidn. and uptake, stimulates Co=A oxidn. in Kreb's cycle, scavenges free fatty acids e,g, lactic, aids fatty acid renal clearance and desaturates cholesterol in bile. Used in treatment of dislipemia, and abnormal lipid metabolism., hypercholesterolemia and biliary calcolosis and washed out NSAI's **treatment** of **atherosclerosis** and cardiovascular disturbance.

L30 ANSWER 49 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-137603 [20] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-057290
TITLE: New phenol and thiophenol ester (S) of 4-guanidino-benzoic acid - useful as elastase inhibitors.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): ARAI, Y; IMAKI, K; OHNO, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (IMAK-I) IMAKI K; (ONOY) ONO PHARM CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 222608	A	19870520	(198720)*	EN	83
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
JP 62111963	A	19870522	(198726)		
JP 63165357	A	19880708	(198833)		
US 4843094	A	19890627	(198933)		19
US 4975464	A	19901204	(199051)		
EP 222608	B	19910911	(199137)		
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 3681408	G	19911017	(199143)		
US 5077428	A	19911231	(199204)		

US 5247084	A	19930921 (199339)	19
ES 2039356	T3	19931001 (199344)	
US 5376655	A	19941227 (199506)	21
JP 07064801	B2	19950712 (199532)	1
JP 07173062	A	19950711 (199536)	34
JP 2506318	B2	19960612 (199628)	34

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 222608	A		EP 1986-308724	19861110
JP 62111963	A		JP 1985-252067	19851112
JP 63165357	A		JP 1986-262008	19861105
US 4843094	A		US 1986-929317	19861112
US 4975464	A		US 1989-337812	19890414
US 5077428	A		US 1990-543524	19900626
US 5247084	A	Div ex	US 1986-929317	19861112
		Div ex	US 1989-337812	19890414
		Div ex	US 1990-543524	19900626
			US 1991-765749	19910926
ES 2039356	T3		EP 1986-308724	19861110
US 5376655	A	Div ex	US 1986-929317	19861112
		Div ex	US 1989-337812	19890414
		Div ex	US 1990-543524	19900626
		Div ex	US 1991-765749	19910926
			US 1993-70683	19930602
JP 07064801	B2		JP 1986-262008	19861105
JP 07173062	A	Div ex	JP 1986-262008	19861105
			JP 1994-329399	19861105
JP 2506318	B2	Div ex	JP 1986-262008	19861105
			JP 1994-329399	19861105

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 5247084	A	Div ex	US 4843094
		Div ex	US 4975464
		Div ex	US 5077428
ES 2039356	T3	Based on	EP 222608
US 5376655	A	Div ex	US 4843094
		Div ex	US 4975464
		Div ex	US 5077428
		Div ex	US 5247084
JP 07064801	B2	Based on	JP 63165357
JP 2506318	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 07173062

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1986-262008 19861105; JP 1985-252066 19851112; JP 1985-252067 19851112; JP 1986-192117 19860819; US 1986-929317 19861112; JP 1985-250067 19851112

AN 1987-137603 [20] WPIDS

AB EP 222608 A UPAB: 19970502

4-Guanidinobenzoic acid derivs. of formula (IA) and acid addn. salts are new. Also claimed is prepn. of derivs. of formula (IB). In (I) Y is O or S; when Y is O, (R')m is 2- or 3-Me; 2,3-(Me)2; 3,5-(Me)2; 3-Et, 2-, 3- or 4-MeO; 3,5-(MeO)2; 5-ethanesulphonyloxy

-3-methoxymethyl; 3-hydroxy-5- methoxymethyl; 5-(4-guanidino benzoyloxy) -3-methoxymethyl; 3-COOH-2-Cl; 3,5-(COOH)2; 2-COOH-5-Cl; 2-Cl-3-COOMe; 2-Cl-4-COOMe; 3-Cl-4-COOMe; 5-Cl-2-COOMe; 3-Cl-5-COOMe; 3,5-(COOiPr)2; 5-Cl-2-COOiPr; 2-Cl-3-COOiPr; 3-COO secBu-2-Cl; 3-CH2COOMe; 2-Cl-3-CH2COOMe; 2- or 3-Cl-4-CH2COOMe; 4-(2-methoxycarbonylvinyl); 2-, 3- or 4-F; 2,6-F2; 2,3-F2, 2,3,4,5,6-F5; 2-, 3- or 4-Cl; 2,5-, 2,6- or 3,5-Cl2; 3-Cl-5-MeO; 4-Cl-3-MeO; 2-Cl-5-MeO; 2- or 3-Br; 4-I; 2- or 3-CF3; 3,5-(CF3)2; 3-Ac; 2-Ac-5-MeO; 2-Ac-5-PrO; 2-Ac-5-Cl; 5-Cl-2-propionyl; 5-Cl-2-isobutyryl; 3- or 4-benzoyl; 4-benzoyl-2-Cl; 4-benzoyl-2,3-Cl2; 5-Cl-2-cyclopentylacetyl; 3- or 4-OAc; 4-OAc-3-Cl; 3-Cl-5-proionyloxy; 3-benzoyloxy-3-(4 -9anidinobenzoyloxy) (GBO)) etc.

When Y is S, (R')m is 2-, 3- or 4-Me; 2-, 3- or 4-MeO; 4-F, 2-, 3-or 4-Cl; 2,5-, 2,6- or 3,4-Cl2; 2-Br; 2-COOMe; 4-COOH; 4-CH2COOH, 4-CH2COOEt; 4-NO2; or 4-(N,N-diethylamino sulphonyl); when Y is O; R2 is H, 1-4C alkyl or alkoxy, 2-5C alkoxymethyl, COOR3 (R3 is H or 1-4C alkyl), CH2COOR3, -CH=CH-COOR3, halogen, CF3, COR4 (R4 is 1-4C alkyl, (guanidino)phenyl, cyclopentylmethyl or cyclohexyl methyl), (CH2)OCOR4, (O)SO2R4, CONR5R6 (R5, R6 are H, 1-4C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl or pyridyl or NR5R6 is pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or morpholino), OCONR5R6, SO2NR5R6, -CONH-C6H4-SO2NR5R6, -NHSO2R7 (R7=1-4C alkyl or phenyl), NO2, OH, CH2OH, guanidino, benzoyloxy, guanidinophenyl thiomethyl, morpholinosulphonyl phenoxy methyl pyridyloxymethyl or (1,1-dioxothiazol-3-yl) carbonyl; or when Y is S, R2 is H, halogen, 1-4C alkyl or alkoxy, etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (IA) and (IB) are elastace inhibitors.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 222608 B UPAB: 19930922

A derivative of p-guanidinobenzoic acid of the general formula: (1A) (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulphur atom and i) when Y is an oxygen atome, (R1)m represents the group selected from 2-methyl, 3-methyl, 2,3-dimethyl, 3-ethyl, 3,5-dimethoxy, 5-ethanesulphonyloxy-3-methoxymethyl, 3-hydroxy-5-methoxymethyl, 5-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy) -3-methoxymethyl, 3-carboxy-2-chloro, 3,5-dicarboxy, . 2-carboxy-5-chloro, 2-chloro-3-methoxycarbonyl, 2-chloro-4-methoxycarbonyl, 3-chloro-4-methoxycarbonyl, 5-chloro-2-methoxycarbonyl, 3-chloro-5-methoxyccarbonyl, 3,5-bis-(isopropoxycarbonyl), 5-chloro-2-isopropoxycarbonyl, 2-chloro-3-isopropoxycarbonyl, 3-sec-butoxycarbonyl-2-chloro, 3-methoxycarbonylmethyl, 2-chloro-3- methoxycarbonylmethyl, 2-chloro-4-methoxycarbonylmethyl, 3-chloro-4- methoxycarbonylmethyl, 2-fluoro, 3-fluoro, 4-fluoro, 2,6-difluoro, 2,3-difluro, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro, 2-chloro, 3-chloro, 2,5-dichloro, 2,6-dichloro, 3,5-dichloro, 3-chloro-5-methoxy, 4-chloro-3-methoxy, 2-chloro-5-methoxy, 2-bromo, 3-bromo, 4-iodo, 2-trifluoromethyl, 3,5-bistrifluoromethyl, 3-acetyl, 2-acetyl-5-methoxy, 2-acetyl-5-propoxy, 2-acetyl-5-chloro, 5-chloro-2-propionyl, 5-chloro-2-isobutyryl, 3-benzoyl, 4-benzoyl-2-chloro, 4-benzoyl-2,3-dichloro, 5-chloro-2-cyclopentylacetyl, 3-acetoxy, 4-acetoxy, 5-acetoxy-3-chloro, 3-chloro-5-propionyloxy, 3-benzoyloxy, 3-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy), 3,5-

ABEQ US 4843094 A UPAB: 19930922

p-Guanidino benzoic acid derivs of formula (IA) and salts are new. In (IA) Y is 0; (R1)m is 5-ethanesulphonyloxy-3-methoxymethyl, 5-mesyloxy-3-methoxy, 3-chloro-5-mesyloxy, 3-chloro-5-ethanesulphonyloxy and -isopropanesulphonyloxy, 5-benzenesulphonyloxy-3-chloro, and 5-ethanesulphonyloxy-3-methyl.

(IA) may be prepd eg by condensing (II) with (III).

USE - Specific elastase inhibitors used to treat diseases caused by excessive degradation of proteins eg elastin by elastase including pulmonary emphysema, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis. Adult dose eg 50-500 mg once or several/day p.o. or 10-200 mg p.e.

ABEQ US 4975464 A UPAB: 19930922

The cpds. have formula (I) or their salts. Y = O. R = halogen. R2 = H, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy, 2-5C alkoxymethyl, COOR3 (R3 = H or alkyl), CH2-COOR3, CH = CH-COOR3, halo, CF3, COR4, OCOR4, CH2-O-COR4, SO2-R4, O-SO-R4 (R4 = 1-4C alkyl, Ph, guanidinophenyl, cyclopentylmethyl or cyclohexylmethyl), CONR5R5, O-CONR5R6, SO2-NR5R6, CONH-p-phenylene-SO2-NR5R6 (R5, R6 = H, 1-4C alkyl, Ph, benzyl or pyridyl independently or R5 and R6 form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl or morpholino), NHSO2R7 (R7 = 1-4C alkyl or Ph), NO2, OH, CH2OH, guanidino, benzyloxy, 1,1-dioxothiazol-3-yl)carbonyl. n" = 1-4 when n" is more than 1 each R2 may be same or different, when R = 3-Cl, R2 is not 5-O-SO2-R4. **Administration** may be systemic or partial, **oral** or parenteral. **Oral** dose is 50-500 mg and parenteral 10-200 mg per dose 1 to several times a day.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are elastase inhibitors for prophylaxis and treatment of degradation of elastin, collagen fibre and/or proteoglycan. Conditions **treated** include pulmonary emphysema, **atherosclerosis** and rheumatoid arthritis.

0/0

ABEQ US 5077428 A UPAB: 19930922

A p-guanidino benzoic acid of formula (IA) and its salts are new. In (IA), Y is O; (R1)m is 3,5-diMeO, 3-OH-5-MeOMe, 2-Ac-5-MeO, 2-Ac-5-PrO, 3-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy), 3,5-bis(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy), 3-Ac-5-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy), 5-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy) 3-MeOCO, 5-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy)-3-MeO, 5-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy)-3-Me, 3-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy)-5-(N-MeCONH), 5-(N-benzylcarbamoyl)-3-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy), etc.

A typical cpd. is p-guanidinobenzoic acid 3-methoxy-5-(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy)phenyl ester. Prepn. is e.g. by reacting an acid addn. salt of (II) where X is halo, with (III).

USE - Elastase inhibitors used to treat diseases due to abnormal degradation of proteins, viz. elastin including emphysema, artherosclerosis, and rheumatoid arthritis. Adult dosage is e.g. 50-500 mg p.o. or 10-200 mg p.e. several/day.

ABEQ US 5247084 A UPAB: 19931123

Deriv. of p-guanidinobenzoic acid of formula (1A) and its acid addn. are new. In the formula, Y is O and (R1)m is 3-chloro-4-(N,N-dimethyl sulphamoyl), 3-chloro-4-(N,N-diethylsulphamoyl), 3-chloro-5-(N,N-diethylsulphamoyl), 4-(N,N-diethylsulphamoyl)-2-fluoro, 4-(1-pyrrolidinylsulphamoyl), 3-piperdinosulphamoyl, 3-(and 4-)-morpholinosulphamoyl, 2-chloro-5-(N-mesylamino), 3-chloro 5-(N-ethanesulphonylamino- and 2-chloro-5-guanidino.

p-Guanidinobenzoic acid 3-chloro-5-(N,N -diethylsulphamoyl)phenyl ester is specifically claimed.

USE - (IA) are elastase inhibitors used to treat diseases caused by enhanced degradation of proteins, esp. elastin by elastase, including pulmonary emphysema, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc.. Dosage is e.g. 50-500 mg several/day **orally** or 10-200mg intravenously.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5376655 A UPAB: 19950214

Use of 4-guanidinobenzoic acid derivs. of formula (I) and their salts is claimed for the prophylaxis or treatment of diseases induced by excessive protein degradation by elastase. In (I), n is 0-5, either Y is O; and R is 1-4C alkyl or alkoxy, 2-5C alkoxymethyl, CH=CH-COOH or COOH or corresp. 1-4C alkyl esters or **amides**, CF3, acyl, acyloxymethyl, opt. substd. aminocarbonyloxy, a sulphone or opt. substd. amino-sulphonyl gp., an aminosulphonyl- phenylaminocarbonyl gp., 1-4C alkyl- or Ph-sulphonylamino, NO2, OH, CH2OH, etc.; or Y is S and R is 1-4C alkyl or alkoxy, halogen, NO2, opt. substd. aminosulphonyl, or CH2COOH or COOH or corresp. esters.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Prophylaxis and therapy of diseases related to excessive elastase activity, e.g. pulmonary emphysema, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc. Cpds. (I) are specific elastase inhibitors.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 50 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-102662 [15] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-042629
TITLE: Stable macromolecular CDP-choline derivs. - useful as therapeutic agents with prolonged release of CDP-chlorine for treating numerous conditions esp. CNS defects.
DERWENT CLASS: A14 A96 B05
INVENTOR(S): DEROSA, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ZAPP-I) ZAPPIA V
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 218190	A	19870415	(198715)*	EN	11
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
JP 62129296	A	19870611	(198729)		
US 4772463	A	19880920	(198840)		6
EP 218190	B	19891129	(198948)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 3667139	G	19900104	(199003)		
ES 2011767	B	19900216	(199011)		
IT 1201474	B	19890202	(199120)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 218190	A	EP 1986-113539	19861001
JP 62129296	A	JP 1986-231069	19860929
US 4772463	A	US 1986-913841	19860930

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IT 1985-22327 19851001
AN 1987-102662 [15] WPIDS
AB EP 218190 A UPAB: 19930922
Macromolecular CDP-choline derivs. (I) are new when the CDP-choline (II) is covalently bonded to a polymeric matrix contg. COOH gps., by means of **amide** bonds involving these COOH gps. and the NH2 gps. in the 4-position of the aromatic nucleus of (I) and/or by

means of ester bonds between the COOH gps. and the 2', 3'-(OH)2 gps. of the ribose.

The polymeric matrix is pref. composed of poly(meth)acrylic acids, polymaleic acid, poly(amino acids) opt. copolymerised with poly(meth)acrylates or polyacrylamides. (II) is bound to the matrix through an **amide** bond, and in a cross-linked matrix through ester bonds also. The COOH gps. of the matrix not involved in wuch covalent bonds may be esterified with a lower alcohol.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are stable solids and are stable in aq. media, esp. for **oral admin.** as prolonged release pro-drug forms of (II). They are useful for providing (II) for the usual treatments, esp. of sclerotic vasculopathies partic. in the cerebrovascular area; cerevascular ictuses and their consequences on short-and long-term **therapy**; Parkinsonism partic. in the **atherosclerotic** form: depression, traumatic cerebral conditions esp. ialine mem-brane diseases, acute and chronic hepatitis; fat liver in alcoholics; hepatic cirrhosis; and degenerative conditions caused by ageing. Dose is 100-1000 mg daily. 0/0

ABEQ EP 218190 B UPAB: 19930922

Macromolecular CDP-choline derivs. (I) are new when the CDP-choline (II) is covalently bonded to a polymeric matrix contg. COOH gps., by means of **amide** bonds involving these COOH gps. and the NH2 gps. in the 4-position of the aromatic nucleus of (I) and/or by means of ester bonds between the COOH gps. and the 2', 3'-(OH)2 gps. of the ribose.

The polymeric matrix is pref. composed of poly(meth)acrylic acids, polymaleic acid, poly(amino acids) opt. copolymerised with poly(meth)acrylates or polyacrylamides. (II) is bound to the matrix through an **amide** bond, and in a cross-linked matrix through ester bonds also. The COOH gps. of the matrix not involved in wuch covalent bonds may be esterified with a lower alcohol.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are stable solids and are stable in aq. media, esp. for **oral admin.** as prolonged release pro-drug forms of (II). They are useful for providing (II) for the usual treatments, esp. of sclerotic vasculopathies partic. in the cerebrovascular area; cerevascular ictuses and their consequences on short-and long-term **therapy**; Parkinsonism partic. in the **atherosclerotic** form: depression, traumatic cerebral conditions esp. ialine mem-brane diseases, acute and chronic hepatitis; fat liver in alcoholics; hepatic cirrhosis; and degenerative conditions caused by ageing. Dose is 100-1000 mg daily. 0/0

ABEQ US 4772463 A UPAB: 19930922

Immobilised choline derivs. comprise cytidine diphosphatocholine bonded to a polymer matrix, e.g. poly(meth) acrylic acid, polymaleic acid, polyaminoacids or copolymers of (meth)acrylic acid or (meth)acrylamide with comonomer acids. The choline derivs. are linked to the polymer by **amide** formation between the 4-NH2 gp. of the cytosine ring and the COOH gps. of the polymer; and/or esterification between 2' and 3'-OH gps. of the ribose component and the polymer COOH gps.

USE - The prods. are biodegradable, releasing the therapeutic choline derivs. gradually and continuously for the treatment of cerebral apoplexy, Parkinson's disease, cranial traumathology and cerebrovascular disorders.

L30 ANSWER 51 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-030918 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-013077
TITLE: Acyl phosphoro tri **amide** cpds. - for altering blood lipid content in mammals and inhibition of pseudo cholinesterase.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): BAYLESS, A V; MOOREHEAD, T J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NORW) NORWICH EATON PHARM INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 210703	A	19870204	(198705)*	EN	28
R: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
AU 8660805	A	19870205	(198711)		
US 4668667	A	19870526	(198723)		8
JP 62111992	A	19870522	(198726)		
DK 8603698	A	19870202	(198728)		
ZA 8605686	A	19881130	(198901)		
US 4800194	A	19890124	(198906)		7
CA 1294969	C	19920128	(199211)		
IL 79535	A	19920621	(199234)		
DK 9300375	A	19930330	(199328)		
DK 168819	B	19940620	(199428)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 210703	A		EP 1986-201287	19860722
US 4668667	A		US 1985-761992	19850801
JP 62111992	A		JP 1986-181202	19860731
ZA 8605686	A		ZA 1986-5686	19860730
US 4800194	A		US 1986-938195	19861205
IL 79535	A		IL 1986-79535	19860728
DK 9300375	A	Div ex	DK 1986-3698	19860801
			DK 1993-375	19930330
DK 168819	B		DK 1986-3698	19860801

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
DK 168819	B	Previous Publ.	DK 8603698

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1985-761992 19850801; US 1986-938195 19861205
AN 1987-030918 [05] WPIDS
AB EP 210703 A UPAB: 19930922
Acylphosphorotriamides of formula (I), salts and hydrates are new.
R1-CO-NH-P(O)(NH2)-NH-R2 (I)
R1 = aryl or aralkyl; and R2 = H or opt. branched, lower alkyl; except cpds. where R2 = H and R1 = 3-pyridyl, 2-furyl, 2-naphthyl, cinnamonyl, benzyl, phenyl or phenyl substd. by 3-NO2, 4-NO2, 4-halo, 4-NH2, 4-lower alkoxy, 4-lower alkyl, 2-Me, 2,3- or 2,4-dimethyl, 2,4,6-trimethyl, 3-CF3, 3-((4-aminophenyl) sulphonyl)amino, 4-CN, 4-Ph or 3-phenoxy.

Method for altering blood plasma lipid content comprises **admin**. of (I) or salts and/or hydrates.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are potent irreversible inhibitors of pseudocholinesterase with minimal inhibition of acetylcholinesterase at the same concn., and reduce the LDL/HDL ratio in hyperlipidaemic test animals. **Oral** and parenteral dosage units comprise 2-1000, esp. 10-50 mg (I).

0/0

ABEQ US 4668667 A UPAB: 19930922

New method for reducing plasma cholesterol or ratio of LDL: HDL cholesterol, comprises **admin**. acylphosphorotriamides of formula (I). In (I), R2 is H or lower alkyl; R1 is Ph, Py, furyl, naphthyl, Bz or Ph (lower alkyl), all opt. substd.

USE - (I) inhibits cholinesterase and pseudocholinesterase but not acetylcholinesterase. Used in **treatment** of **atherosclerosis**, diabetes, obesity. Unit dose e.g. 2-1000 (10-50) mg.

ABEQ US 4800194 A UPAB: 19930922

Novel acylphosphorotriamides have formula (I),where R2 is H or straight or branched chain lower alkyl, and R1 is substd. Ph, or opt. substd. pyridyl, -furyl, -nalhthyl, -PhCH2, or -phenyl(lower)alkyl. When R2 is H, R1 is not 3-pyridyl, 2-furyl, 2-naphthyl, cinnamenyl, PhCH2 or Ph (substd. by 3- or 4-nitro, 4-halo, 4-amino, 4-alkoxy, 4-alkyl, 2-methyl, 2,3- or 2,4-dimethyl, 2,4,6-trimethyl, 3-trifluoromethyl, 3-((4-aminophenyl)sulphonyl)amino, 4-cyano, 4-phenyl, or 3-phenomy).

USE - In effective non-toxic amt. with a pharmaceutical compsn. in dosage unit form for altering the blood plasma lipid content of a mammal.

L30 ANSWER 52 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-321157 [46] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-136923
TITLE: Di fluoro alkanoyl peptide derivs. - used as human leukocyte elastase inhibitors esp. for treating pulmonary emphysema.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05
INVENTOR(S): STEIN, M M; TRAINOR, A D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ICIL) ICI AMERICAS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
AU 8773825	A	19871001	(198746)*		168
EP 249349	A	19871216	(198750)	EN	
R: BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL					
ZA 8704018	A	19871205	(198809)		
JP 63258450	A	19881025	(198848)		
US 4923890	A	19900508	(199023)		
EP 249349	B1	19921014	(199242)	EN	21
R: BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL					
DE 3782191	G	19921119	(199248)		
ES 2052560	T3	19940716	(199430)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

AU 8773825	A	AU 1987-73825	19870604
EP 249349	A	EP 1987-304452	19870519
ZA 8704018	A	ZA 1987-4018	19870604
JP 63258450	A	JP 1987-140168	19870605
US 4923890	A	US 1987-51951	19870519
EP 249349	B1	EP 1987-304452	19870519
DE 3782191	G	DE 1987-3782191	19870519
		EP 1987-304452	19870519
ES 2052560	T3	EP 1987-304452	19870519

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
DE 3782191	G	Based on	EP 249349
ES 2052560	T3	Based on	EP 249349

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1986-13704 19860605; US 1987-3993 19870116

AN 1987-321157 [46] WPIDS

AB AU 8773825 A UPAB: 19930922
N-(1-(2,2-Difluoroalkanoyl)-alkyl)-**amide**, urea, carbamate and sulphonamide derivs. (I) of formulae (Ia), (Ib) and (Ic) and their salts are new; where A=CO, NHCO, OCO or SO2; R1=1-5C alkyl, R2= (i) 1-10C alkyl; (ii) Q substd. by at least one of OH, NH2, NHQ, NQ2, 2-6C alkanoyl, ArCO, 8-13C aralkanoyl, N- or C-bonded amido, CONH, QNHCO, ArCONH, ArCONH, ArNHCO, ArNHCO, COOH, COOAr, COOAr1, 2-6C alkanoyloxy.

(iii) 6C aryl; Q=1-6C alkyl; Ar=6,10 or 12C aryl; Ar1=7-13C aralkyl; R3=(i) 1-12C alkyl (ii) Ar (iii) 3-15C cycloalkyl (opt. substd. by COOH, COOQ, 5-tetrazolyl or 2-15C acylsulphonamido as defined above); (iv) at least 5C aliphatic heterocyclyl contg. 1-5C and 1-4N and/or O heteroatoms (v) aromatic heterocyclyl contg. (a) 1-15C and 1-4 S, N and/or O heteroatoms and (b) 1-3 5- or 6-membered rings, at least one of which is aromatic, (vi) 2-10C alkenyl having at least one double bond. R4=H or Me; RA=-CO-X-RB or -CH2RB; RB=(i) 1-12C alkyl opt. contg. 1-4N and/or O heteroatoms (ii) 3-15C cycloalkyl (iii) aliphatic heterocyclyl as for R3 (iv); provided that if X=NRC then X is bonded to a C atom of the heterocycle; or (iv) aromatic heterocycle as for R3(v), provided that if X=NRC then X is bonded to a C atom of the heterocycle; X=CH2 or NRC; RC=H or Me; or XRB=Me or Ph.

USE - (I) are human leukocyte elastase (HLE) inhibitors useful in the treatment and study of tissue degenerative diseases such as atherosclerosis, rheumatoid, arthritis, osteoarthritis and esp. pulmonary emphysema. (I) may be **administered orally** or parenterally in unit doses of 10-250 mg.

0/0

ABEQ DE 3782191 G UPAB: 19930922
N-(1-(2,2-Difluoroalkanoyl)-alkyl)-**amide**, urea, carbamate and sulphonamide derivs. (I) of formulae (Ia), (Ib) and (Ic) and their salts are new; where A=CO, NHCO, OCO or SO2; R1=1-5C alkyl, R2= (i) 1-10C alkyl; (ii) Q substd. by at least one of OH, NH2, NHQ, NQ2, 2-6C alkanoyl, ArCO, 8-13C aralkanoyl, N- or C-bonded amido, CONH, QNHCO, ArCONH, ArCONH, ArNHCO, ArNHCO, COOH, COOAr, COOAr1, 2-6C alkanoyloxy.

(iii) 6C aryl; Q=1-6C alkyl; Ar=6,10 or 12C aryl; Ar1=7-13C

aralkyl; R3=(i) 1-12C alkyl (ii) Ar (iii) 3-15C cycloalkyl (opt. substd. by COOH, COOQ, 5-tetrazolyl or 2-15C acylsulphonamido as defined above); (iv) at least 5C aliphatic heterocyclyl contg. 1-5C and 1-4N and/or O heteroatoms (v) aromatic heterocyclyl contg. (a) 1-15C and 1-4 S, N and/or O heteroatoms and (b) 1-3 5- or 6-membered rings, at least one of which is aromatic, (vi) 2-10C alkenyl having at least one double bond. R4=H or Me; RA=-CO-X-RB or -CH2RB; RB=(i) 1-12C alkyl opt. contg. 1-4N and/or O heteroatoms (ii) 3-15C cycloalkyl (iii) aliphatic heterocyclyl as for R3 (iv); provided that if X=NRC then X is bonded to a C atom of the heterocycle; or (iv) aromatic heterocycle as for R3(v), provided that if X=NRC then X is bonded to a C atom of the heterocycle; X=CH2 or NRC; RC=H or Me; or XRB=Me or Ph.

USE - (I) are human leukocyte elastase (HLE) inhibitors useful in the treatment and study of tissue degenerative diseases such as atherosclerosis, rheumatoid, arthritis, osteoarthritis and esp. pulmonary emphysema. (I) may be **administered orally** or parenterally in unit doses of 10-250 mg.

ABEQ EP 249349 B UPAB: 19930922

A compound of the formula Ib: wherein R1 is (1-3C) alkyl; R3 is benzyl; RA is a group of formula -CO.X.RB wherein X.RB is methyl or X is the group -NH- and RB is selected from:- -CH2CH2CO2CH2CH3, -CH2CH2(2-pyridyl), -CH2CH2OH, -CH2CH2CH2OH, -CH2CH(OH)(phenyl), -CH2CH2CO2H and -CH2CH2CONHS(O)2(4-chlorophenyl); and A is oxycarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

0/0

ABEQ US 4923890 A UPAB: 19930922

Difluoro keto cpd. has formula (I) or (II), and opt. comprises its pharmaceutical salt. R1 is (1-5C) alkyl; R2 is (1-10C) alkyl; R3 is opt. substd. (1-12C) alkyl, -(6, 10 or 12C) aryl, or -(2-10C) alkenyl, or (3-15C) cycloalkyl; R4 is H or Me; RA is RB-XC(O)- or CH2RB; RB is substd. (2-12C) alkyl; X is CH2 or NRC; RC is H or Me; XRB is opt. Me or Ph; and A is C(O), NHC(O) or S(O)2.

Pref. (I) is 2-(((4-((3-(4-chlorophenyl) sulphonylamino-3-oxopropyl)-amino)-3,3- difluoro- 1(1-methylethyl)-2,4-dioxobutyl) -amino)carbonyl)-1-pyrrolidine carboxylic acid phenyl-methyl ester.

USE - As inhibitor of human leucocyte elastase in **treatment** of e.g. pulmonary emphysema, **atherosclerosis**, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis in warm-blooded animals.

L30 ANSWER 53 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-298883 [43] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-127183
TITLE: **Treatment** or prophylaxis of **atherosclerosis** - by **admin.** of known n-substd.-phenyl- ethanol-amine(s) and n-substd.-aryl -alkyl -amine(s) to reduce blood cholesterol and tri glyceride(s).
DERWENT CLASS: B05
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC
COUNTRY COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
AU 8769610	A	19870910	(198743)*		80
EP 244062	A	19871104	(198744)	EN	

R: BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
JP 62228011 A 19871006 (198745)
DK 8701070 A 19870904 (198801)
ZA 8701435 A 19880628 (198840)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
AU 8769610	A	AU 1987-69610	19870302
EP 244062	A	EP 1987-301770	19870227
JP 62228011	A	JP 1987-45411	19870302
ZA 8701435	A	ZA 1987-1435	19870227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1986-5160 19860303; GB 1986-13197 19860530
AN 1987-298883 [43] WPIDS
AB AU 8769610 A UPAB: 19930922
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol concn. is increased and/or total cholesterol concn. is decreased and/or triglycericide concn. is descreased in human blood serum by **admin**. of an amine deriv. (I) or its salt, ester or **amide** deriv..

(I) is a cpd. described in EP6735, 21636, 23385, 25331, 28105, 29320, 40000, 40915, 51917, 52963, 61907, 63004, 66351, 70133, 70134, 89154, 91749, 95827, 99707, 102213, 139921, 140359, 142102, 164700, 170121, 170135, 171519, 171702 or 196849 or in EP Application 86309100. The cpds. of this EP Application are shown in formula (II). R = opt. substd. aryl or opt. substd. benzofuranyl; X = bond or O-CH2; R1 = H or R'-X-CH(OH)CH2; R2, R3 = H or alkyl; n = 1 or 2; Y = bond or CH2-O; ring A = aryl gp.; R4 = linking gp.; R5 = opt. substd. monocyclic or fused ring heterocyclic gp. having up to 4 N, O or S in each ring, but it is hot N-piperazinyl, N-piperidinyl, N-homopiperidinyl, N-pyrrolidinyl or N-morpholinyl.

(I) is esp. N-(2-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl) -1-methylethyl)-2-hydroxy-2- (4-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethylphenyl) ethanamine (Ia) (described in Example 2 of EP23385); the corresp. 2-(3-chlorophenyl) cpd. (described in Example 6 of EP23385), as HBr salt (Ib); and the corresp. 2-phenyl cpd. described in Example 21 of EP6735) as hemifumarate (Ic).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are effective for **treating** or **preventing atherosclerosis** because of their activity in increasing blood serum HDL levels, etc.. (I) have known activities, including antihyperglycaemic, anti-obesity, anti-inflammatory, platelet aggregation inhibitory, beta-agonist, positive inotropic and animal growth promoter activities. They often have low cardiac stimulant activity and/or low side effects. Many cpds. (I) are phenylethanolamine derivs. and aralkylamine derivs. Dose is 0.1-6000 mg/70kg daily **orally**, esp. 1-1500 mg/kg.
0/0

L30 ANSWER 54 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-218591 [33] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1986-094260
TITLE: **Treatment** or **prevention** of **atherosclerosis** - by **admin**. of new N-substd. 3,3-di phenyl propionamide or acrylamide cpds..

DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): DEVRIES, V G; SHEPHERD, R G; UPESLACIS, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 4603145	A	19860729	(198633)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4603145	A	US 1983-492096	19830506

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1983-492096 19830506
AN 1986-218591 [33] WPIDS
AB US 4603145 A UPAB: 19930922
Treatment of **atherosclerosis**, or inhibition of **atherosclerotic** lesion development, comprises **admin**. of a 3,3-diphenyl-**propionamide** of general formula (I) or its salts, where R1, R2= H, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or halo; X=Y=H; or X+Y=bond; and R3, R4=H, 1-10C alkyl, benzyl, phenethyl, **3,4-dimethoxyphenethyl**, adamantyl, carboxymethyl or (1-4C)alkoxycarbonylmethyl; provided that R3 and R4 are not both H.

USE - (I) are inhibitors of fatty acyl CoA:cholesterol acyl transferase (ACAT) and are thus useful for controlling and normalising the cholesterol ester content of arterial walls. They decrease the accumulation and storage of cholesterol in the arterial walls, and they inhibit the development of atherosclerotic lesions. Dose is 2-500 mg/kg. The cpds. are active **orally**.
0/0

L30 ANSWER 55 OF 57 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2002 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-123414 JAPIO
TITLE: EMULSION CONTAINING EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID
INVENTOR: II SHIGEO; OKAMOTO HIROYUKI; YOKOYAMA KAZUMASA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GREEN CROSS CORP:THE, JP (CO 358747)
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 60123414	A	19850702	Showa	(4) A61K009-10

JP
APPLICATION INFORMATION
ST19N FORMAT: JP1983-230918 19831206
ORIGINAL: JP58230918 Showa
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, Unexamined Applications, Section: C, Sect. No. 312, Vol. 9, No. 2781, P. 22 (19851106)
AN 1985-123414 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To provide an **orally administrable** O/W-type emulsion obtained by dispersing an oily phase containing eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) in an aqueous phase, having improved

stability of the EPA, and useful for the **prevention** and remedy of **arteriosclerosis** and thrombosis.
CONSTITUTION: An eicosapolyenoic acid (e.g. eicosapentaenoic acid or eicosahexaenoic acid) or its derivative such as ester, **amide**, etc. (collectively called as EPA) is used as the oily phase component, and is emulsified with an emulsifier such as phospholipid (preferably derived from cow's milk), a nonionic surface active agent, etc. The content of each component in the emulsion is, 1-40% (W/V), preferably 5-20% EPA, and 0.1-5% phospholipid or 0.1-10% nonionic surface active agent. The emulsifier is preferably a phospholipid for the better stabilization of EPA. The agent may be incorporated with 0.01-30% vitamin E which is an antioxidant and is expected to have the same drug action as EPA (0.1-1% vitamin E is sufficient to develop the antioxidant action).

L30 ANSWER 56 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980-46252C [27] WPIDS
TITLE: Anti ischaemic acyl carnitine compsns. - for **oral** or parenteral **admin**. esp. contg. acetyl carnitine.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CAVA-I) CAVAZZA C L; (SIGT) SIGMA-TAU IND FARM RIUNITE SPA
COUNTRY COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
BE 881681	A	19800530	(198027)*		
DE 2911670	A	19800814	(198034)		
NL 8000741	A	19800814	(198035)		
GB 2043443	A	19801008	(198041)		
FR 2448347	A	19801010	(198048)		
JP 55136227	A	19801023	(198049)		
US 4343816	A	19820810	(198234)		
CH 642848	A	19840515	(198425)		
JP 02033015	B	19900725	(199033)		
IT 1206954	B	19890517	(199131)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 02033015	B	JP 1980-15929	19800212

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IT 1979-47976 19790212; IT 1979-50795 19791109
AN 1980-46252C [27] WPIDS
AB BE 881681 A UPAB: 19930902
Pharmaceutical compsn. for treating vascular disorders contain as active constituent, an acylated carnitine of formula (I) (where R is an acyl group of a 2-20C acid) or of a salt, ester or **amide** of such an acid. Pref. R is acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, hydroxybutyoyl or acetoacetyl.
The cpds. induce an anti-ischaemic effect and the compns. are used for **treating** peripheral vascular disorders including **atherosclerosis**, Ranand's disease, and general chronic

occlusive disease and functional disorders of the arteries at a dose of 10-50 mg/kg. They have a low incidence of side-effects. The LD50 i.v. in mice varies from 630 to 780 mg/kg according to the value of R.

L30 ANSWER 57 OF 57 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979-50885B [28] WPIDS
TITLE: Long chain fatty acid **amide** and hydrazide derivs. - used to lower arterial esterified cholesterol level and to **treat arteriosclerosis.**
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B05
INVENTOR(S): HEIDER, J G; KATHAWALA, F G
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SANO) SANDOZ SA
COUNTRY COUNT: 17
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
BE 873365	A	19790709	(197928)*		
DE 2856856	A	19790712	(197929)		
GB 2012261	A	19790725	(197930)		
NL 7900084	A	19790711	(197930)		
DK 7900030	A	19790730	(197934)		
SE 7900142	A	19790813	(197935)		
FI 7900025	A	19790831	(197939)		
JP 54109930	A	19790829	(197940)		
FR 2416885	A	19791012	(197947)		
PT 69052	A	19791206	(198001)		
US 4194002	A	19800318	(198013)		
ZA 7900087	A	19800709	(198039)		
US 4229463	A	19801021	(198045)		
CA 1101871	A	19810526	(198125)		
IL 56393	A	19820831	(198239)		
GB 2012261	B	19821222	(198251)		
AT 7900118	A	19840615	(198428)		
CH 644842	A	19840831	(198438)		
IT 1110603	B	19851223	(198719)		
JP 63023987	B	19880518	(198823)		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1978-867813 19780109; US 1978-867824 19780109; US 1978-872836 19780127; US 1978-881780 19780227; US 1978-881781 19780227; US 1978-891298 19780329
AN 1979-50885B [28] WPIDS
AB BE 873365 A UPAB: 19930901
Long chain fatty acid derivs. of formula (I) are new: (where A is (i) 7-23 unsatd. fatty acid residue (minus the carboxyl) having 1-4 ethylenic double bonds or (ii) a similar residue in which the -CH=CH- is replaced by a cyclopropylene(-CH(-CH2-)-CH-) and (a) R1 = H and R2 = a residue of formula (II), (III), (IV) or (V), h, g, j, f= 0 or 1, R4, Y=H, F, Cl, Br, 1-3C alkyl or 1-3C alkoxy, R5, Y1=H, F, Cl, 1-3C alkyl or 1-3C alkoxy, R3 = H, 1-8C alkyl or a Gp. (VI), R6=H, F, Cl, Br, 1-3C alkyl, 1-3C alkoxy or a Gp. (VII), B = -CH2- or -O-, X = H or -COOR7, R7 = 1-8C alkyl or benzyl, R8 = H, 1-8C alkyl or benzyl, k = 1, 2, 3 or 4, With the conditions that A is

alternatively (ii) when R2 = (II) or (III) where h = 0, x = -COOR7 when R2 = (IV) where h = 0 and X = H, when R2 = (IV) where h = 1. or b) R1 and R2 together with the N atom form a Gp. (VIII) where R9, R10 independently = H, F, Cl, CF3, 1-4c alkyl or 1-4C alkoxy and R11 = H or 1-4C alkoxy with the condition that >=1 of the substituents R9 and R10 = alkoxy when R11 = alkoxy and neither R9 or R10 = H, or, R9 and R10 on two adjacent C atoms form a gp. -(CH2)m-, -CH=CH-CH=CH- or -O-CH2-B-, m = 3 or 4, and R11 = H, F, Cl, CF3, 1-4C alkyl or 1-4C alkoxy).

(I) lower the level of esterified cholesterol in artery walls and may be used therapeutically and prophylactically in the **treatment** of **arteriosclerosis**. (I) are free from side-effects and are **administered orally**, rectally or parenterally in daily doses of 100-5000 mg, pref. as 2-4 unit doses or in a retarded release form.

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